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RED AND BLUE TROOPS MOVE TOWARD FIRST BATTLE OF WAR GAME

Advance of Invaders Expected to Be Opposed Late Today by Defenders Near Milford and West Haven

BAY STATE TO FORE

General Smith Depending Largely on Massachusetts Regiments for Victory in His March on Metropolis

HEADQUARTERS CONNECTICUT MANEUVER CAMPAIGN, Stratford, Conn.—Somewhere between Milford and West Haven today will be fought the first battle of the Connecticut maneuver campaign between the two armies, the Blue and Red. Maj. Gen. Tasker Bliss, chief umpire, left camp early today and there is a continuous movement of troops. At the Red camp Sunday the first movement was made in the afternoon and today the troops have been quietly moving to the east and west. The first cavalry encounter is also expected late in the day near Sandy Hook.

In his attack, Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commanding the Reds, will depend largely on Massachusetts troops, as his force includes the ninth, sixth, fifth and second regiments of the Bay state. Fully equipped with wireless Lieutenant Solus, one of the aviation squad, today made the first experimental flight under battle conditions that has been made in the United States. Rising from the parade grounds he headed west and returned after a flight of an hour and 15 minutes. In his flight he covered all the territory of the Red and Blue armies.

Passing over the camp of the Red army at Seymour and the detachments at Orange and the Blue army at Milford, he attained a height of 3800 feet, his highest altitude. His experiment with the wireless was a failure, as the apparatus was loosened by a gust of wind rendering it useless. On his return he said he had a good idea of the location of all the troops.

Two flights were made previous to his scouting trip. Lieutenant Milling, with a passenger, went up to an altitude of 1000 feet. On this flight a short reconnoitering trip over the forces at Milford and west of Bridgeport was made. Governor Dix and his staff paid a visit to the camps in the morning. He gave a lunch to the officers at noon and tonight the Governor and his official family will be dined by General Bliss.

Preparations have been made for the landing in the Housatonic river of the hydro-aeroplane, which is expected today from Marblehead.

Patrols sent out last night could not be found today and are supposed to be wandering about in search of home. A censorship of war news went into effect today and all information will be given out at headquarters. This has been done that movements may be covered up.

Tonight will find the camps of the two armies in the form of a triangle. Orders for this formation were given out at headquarters today. Last night the armies lay in the form of a V.

**FIGHTING AGAIN
REPORTED UPON
MONTENEGRO LINE**
(By the United Press)
VIENNA, Austria—Renewed fighting along the Turko-Montenegrin frontier is taken here today as meaning that negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the differences have fallen through. The blowing up of the Austrian postoffice at Salonika on Sunday is attributed at Constantinople to Bulgarians, seeking to cause trouble between Turkey and Austria.

NEW YORK—A Constantinople despatch to the New York Herald says that it is announced from a well informed source that negotiations for peace between Italy and Turkey are expected to be opened within a month and a treaty of peace probably will be signed in three months.

SUPPLY VANS OF BAY STATE TROOPS



Loading wagons aboard train at South Boston railroad yards

ARMY AVIATORS START ON LONG WAR FLIGHT

Lieutenants Kirkland and Arnold Begin Hydroaeroplane Trip Over Water From Marblehead Harbor to Scene of Maneuvers in Connecticut

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Lieuts. Roy E. Kirkland and Alfred C. Arnold of the United States army started to fly to the scene of the war maneuvers in Connecticut in the new army hydroaeroplane at 12.45 p. m. today. The machine rose from the harbor on what is expected to be its record journey of 210 miles with Lieutenant Kirkland at the steering wheel. Both he and Lieutenant Arnold wore heavy unsinkable suits, as most of the trip will be made over the water. Their speed at the start was between 40 and 45 miles an hour.

The route extends over Nahant to the Boston lightship and from there to the point where the Cape Cod canal is being cut, down Buzzards bay and directly over to Bridgeport, Conn. They will land in the water about a mile from aviation headquarters. As they approach their destination Lieut. DeWitt Billing will greet them from another aeroplane, which will start from headquarters. It is also a Burgess-Wright machine.

The two aviators took with them 30 gallons of gasoline which they consider sufficient to last them during the trip. They also carried a small anchor attached to a long rope which would be used to keep the machine in position on the water should they decide to come down at any time.

They attempted to get away at 10:30 o'clock but the mechanism of the engine detained them.

The longest distance ever flown by a hydroaeroplane was the 80 miles accomplished by Harry N. Atwood in December of last year.

While a biplane, the new machine is

fitted with a monoplane body to lessen the head resistance. One propeller is used instead of two as in the regular Wright type. This propeller is placed in front like that on a monoplane, and is driven direct by an eight cylinder, 100-horsepower Renault motor, which gives the aeroplane a speed of 56 miles an hour. It is said to be by far the fastest biplane in existence.

It has tremendous powers, say its makers, who claim it can carry a weight of 400 pounds in excess of the operator and passenger, climb to the altitude of 2000 feet in 10 minutes and rise from and alight upon a plowed field with a total weight of 600 pounds. The machine weighs a trifle over one ton without fuel or passengers. Two gasoline tanks are carried, giving the machine a wide radius of operation. It is capable of making an extended flight of at least 350 miles without landing.

Provision is made on the landing gear for the fitting of either pontoons of the Burgess pattern or the regulation Wright type of wheels for use on the land. The machine has a spread of 40 feet and the seats just over the rear edge of the lower plane while the aviator sits half way between the rear edge of the plane and the tail.

For the purpose of drawing maps, a small adjustable table is arranged in front of the passenger and he is provided with field glasses and a compass, drawing pad and pencils. There is a space in the floor of the car for use in taking photographs.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED FOR BEST BLOOMS AT FLOWER EXPOSITION

B. Hammond Tracy received a silver medal and two first prizes for his display of gladioli at the gladioli and phlox exhibition in Horticultural hall by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

For the benefit of the visiting members of the National Association of Park Superintendents, who have their sessions at Horticultural hall, the annual gladioli and phlox exhibition was kept open today. While the vegetables and fruit were removed, the many handsome tables of gladioli, phlox and other flowers attracted much attention.

Chamberlain & Gage were awarded a silver medal for gladioli *gandavensis*, myrtle. William Whitman received first prize for perennial phlox and two honorable mentions. Bay State Nurseries received a bronze medal for display of herbaceous flowers.

For display of 30 variety of annuals, Mrs. John L. Gardner received first prize and honorable mention for vase of gladioli, Kunderdi. R. & J. Farquhar, for display of Lillium Henry, were awarded a silver medal.

In fruits the first prize awards were: Apples—Duchess of Oldenburg, red astrachan, yellow transparent, L. F. Priest; sweet bough, George V. Fletcher; Williams, Wilfred Wheeler; tofotski, William C. Winter.

Pears—Clapp's favorite, H. A. Clark; Clifford, William C. Winter.

Peaches—Largest and best collection, George V. Fletcher; Herbert seedling, W. K. Evans; Hale's early, William C. Winter.

Japanese plums—Abundance, Frederick Mason; Burbank, W. G. Kendall; Shiro, Elliott & H. Ward Moore.

Blackberries—Dorchester, Mrs. H. W. Chadbourne.

Nectarines—Stanwick Elruge, E. S. Webster.

Frederick Mason received firsts for beans, peppers, Crosby corn; A. W. Preston first for onions; Oliver Ames first for collection of vegetables.

COUNTRY'S BEST MEN WITH BOW AND ARROW HERE FOR BIG MEET

Archers from all over this country are assembling in Boston today in preparation for the annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States, which starts tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Harvard stadium.

That the present champions, H. S. Taylor and Mrs. Wittmer Taylor of Chicago and Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., will take part in the tournament is assured as they have already arrived in the city. H. B. Richardson, the president of the association and champion in 1911, will also compete this year after a year's absence from competition. Other star shooters who are to shoot are G. P. Bryant, Wallace Bryant, Dr. E. B. Weston and J. H. Pendry.

A feature in connection with this tournament is the arrival in Boston from Europe of the Rev. W. B. D. Gray of Cheyenne, Wyo. Mr. Gray is the father of the present secretary of the national association, and has been interested in archery for many years. He shot with Dr. E. B. Weston in the first tournament ever held by the association in 1879, and they will both shoot on Dr. Weston's target in the coming meeting.

That this tournament will be the best ever held by the association seems certain. Most of the leading archers in the country have made special efforts to attend this year. Many new prizes have been added to the list.

The association is not to charge any admission. The morning sessions will begin at 10:30 and the afternoon at 2:30.

Federal Aviator Who Is Taking Part in War Maneuvers of Army

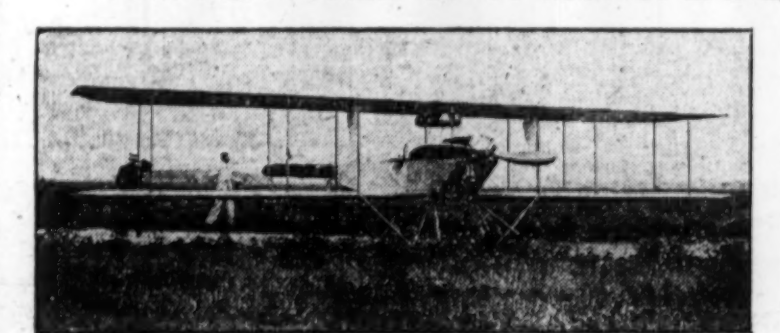


LIEUT. ALFRED ARNOLD

SIX-YEAR TERM DEBATE ASKED

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the resolution amending the constitution to fix the presidential term at six years and to make only one term permissible, was insisted upon by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, in the Senate today. He declared he would demand consideration before adjournment.

GOVERNMENT'S HYDROAEROPLANE HAS FEATURES OF A MONOPLANE



One hundred horsepower machine accepted for war purposes was built at the Burgess plant at Marblehead, Mass.

CHILDREN TO ENTERTAIN PARK SUPERINTENDENTS

Several hundred school children will give exhibitions of school drill, sports and amusements in Franklin park this afternoon before the members of the American Association of Park Superintendents, who have assembled in the city for their annual three-days convention.

There are about 100 members with their friends attending the gathering from all over the country. The exhibitions are being given to the visitors in the course of a trip through Boston's park system and are under the direction of John O'Reilly. While in Dorchester the members will be tendered a reception at the Dorchester Club by Mayor Fitzgerald.

Prior to the trip, a short business session was conducted in Horticultural hall at which a resolution was adopted changing the date of the annual conventions from August to sometime between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1.

A nominating committee was appointed consisting of Gus Amrhy, New Haven, Conn.; John Berry, Colorado Springs, and G. Champion, Winnipeg, and an auditing committee including Charles E. Carpenter, W. S. Manning and Alexander Fiske.

The party will return through Franklin park to the Arnold Arboretum, meeting at the Hunnewell museum. The balance of the afternoon will be spent at the arboretum where the members will have an opportunity to inspect the various species of flowers, plants and shrubs in charge of Prof. Charles H. Sargent of Harvard University. In the evening John K. M. L. Farquhar is to talk on his recent trip to London as an American representative of the International historical exhibition. His subject will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

J. J. Levison, master of forestry of the Brooklyn park department, is to speak on "trees in the parks and on streets."

Business will occupy the forenoon of Tuesday. The afternoon will be spent in a tour of the playgrounds and a harbor trip. Cars will be taken from the hall to Columbus avenue playground, thence through Massachusetts avenue to the public landing at Marine park. There

(Continued on page four, column five)

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS WHO MEET IN BOSTON



Front row, left to right, Edward R. Mack, Riverside, Cal.; John Berry, Colorado Springs, Col.; W. A. Dunne (president), Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. S. Manning, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. G. Champion, Winnipeg, Can.; J. F. Huss, Hartford, Conn.; G. Hennenhofer, Pueblo, Col.; Fred J. Lazalle, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Fred C. Green, Providence, R. I.; Gustave X. Amrhy, New Haven, Conn. In back, left to right, Frank Brubeck, Terre Haute, Ind.; Theo Wirth, Minneapolis, Minn.; Charles Haible, Newburgh, N. Y.; Charles Haible, Jr., Newburgh, N. Y.; W. S. Manning, Baltimore, Md.; G. Champion, Winnipeg, Can.; F. W. Decker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jens Jensen, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Mulford, Wash., D. C.; A. Balmer, Vancouver, B. C.; John W. Duncan, Spokane, Wash.; G. H. Burgevin, borough of Bronx, New York city; Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.; O. W. Crables, Muncie, Ind.

SENATE VOTES TO START BOARD FOR THE STUDY OF GOOD ROADS

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 37 to 21 the Senate this afternoon adopted the Senate substitute to the House provision in the post-office appropriation bill extending federal aid to states in the improvement of highways. The amendment creates a commission to investigate the feasibility of a comprehensive system of good roads work. The House provision contemplated a scheme of federal aid with an annual appropriation of \$15,000,000. The Bourne plan for a zone parcels post was adopted without discussion. It was a substitute for a limited parcels post proposed by the House.

FUR SEAL TREATIES DEBATE DEMANDED BY SENATOR LODGE

Bay State Man Says Question Must Come Up at Present Session in Order to Keep Faith With Three Powers

NOTICE IS SERVED

Congress to Adjourn Saturday Unless President Taft Vetoes the Legislative Bill, Says Mr. Underwood

WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts served notice on the Senate today that he would demand that the three treaties carrying our fur seal regulations in Alaska, decided upon by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, be considered before adjournment.

"An agreement with three great powers cannot be lightly ignored," he declared. "We must keep faith with them."

Congress will adjourn next Saturday unless President Taft vetoes the legislative bill. Majority Leader Underwood of the House said today.

"If the President disapproves the budget bill, then adjournment will be up in the air," said Mr. Underwood.

Tomorrow the majority leader plans to bring up the wool bill vetoed by President Taft, to attempt its passage over the President's head. This is generally regarded as impossible.

This afternoon Representative Fitzgerald told the President that if he vetoed the budget bill the session would be prolonged until early in September. The President, it was said, was obdurate. Then Mr. Fitzgerald insisted there were votes enough to pass the measure over a veto, but Mr. Taft said he would not stand for the provision for a seven-

(Continued on page five, column two)

SEC. WILSON EXPECTS CROPS TO CUT PRICES

WASHINGTON—According to an opinion expressed today by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, high prices for meat are caused by short corn crops, and as this season's yield will probably be the third largest in the history of the country, the housewife may expect a reduction in beef prices next winter. Moreover, large crops of all kinds probably will effect a reduction in the cost of living.

"Beef will be cheaper than it has been for a number of years," said Mr. Wilson. The best beef is fed on corn, but with that corn so scarce in the last year that it soared to 75 cents a bushel, many cattle raisers felt they could not feed their cattle on corn and get their money back. The result was that little good quality beef entered Chicago and prices rose.

"This year the corn crop will reach more than 2,800,000,000 bushels. This will appreciably lower beef prices, aided by the splendid hay and oat crop. But the price of beef will not be as low as it was a decade ago. This is due to the fact that the broad grazing lands have been divided into homesteads.

"The oat crop is expected to be the largest ever harvested; the hay crop will be enormous. Cotton is about the only crop that will fall slightly below the average. The good peach crop now being gathered is taken as an indication that all fruits will be plentiful this fall. Altogether the outlook is so promising as to indicate a reduction in the cost of living next winter."

STEAMSHIP NELSON LAUNCHED FOR CUBAN FIRM AT FORE RIVER

QUINCY, Mass.—The new steamship Nelson, building at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company for a Cuban corporation of Havana was launched today in the presence of a small party.

The party arrived at the yard from Boston shortly after 9 o'clock, and was met by H. G. Smith, general manager, and other officers of the Fore River company and escorted to the launching platform.

Miss Madeline E. Mayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levy Mayer of New York, named the new vessel as it slid into the water.

After the launching a luncheon was served.

The company for which the boat is being constructed was represented by H. S. Ruben of Havana, and among the guests present were Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant of the Charlesston navy yard, Oswaldo Fernandez, Frederico Guerrero and Commander Ricardo Garza of the Argentine commission, overseeing the work for that country at the yard. D. E. Ford, Paul Harrison, James A. McGovern, F. M. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schulze, George Simpson, all of New York city, and Capt. W. S. Little of Quincy.

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INSECT WONDERS DELIGHTFULLY TOLD BY JEAN HENRI CASIMIR FABRE

Miall Translation of Most Typical Book of French Naturalist Reveals Him to English Readers

TEACHES IN FIELDS

PUBLICITY due to alleged poverty has recently drawn the attention of the world to a Frenchman, Jean Henri Casimir Fabre, whom Maeterlinck has dubbed "the Insects' Homer," and further praised as "one of the glories of the civilized world, one of the most profound and inventive scholars, and also one of the finest poets of the century just past."

Fortunately for a reading public not likely to be interested in works of entomology and not conversant with French, English translations of the more popular works of this venerable French naturalist and practical philosopher, are beginning to appear; and one of these, "Social Life in the Insect World," (The Century Company) is likely to win a constituency for this observer that will be remunerative pecuniarily as well as gratifying to contemplate. The French government, indifferent to his protests, has at last given him a pension of \$400 a year, declining to permit his remaining days be those of undue asceticism harmonizing though it may with a life always lived for other than selfish ends.

In the excellent English translation of Bernard Miall the reader of this edition of one of the most typical of Fabre's books does not miss that artless yet fascinating prose style worked out by the indefatigable explorer into insect life, as from the days of his boyhood he has chronicled the result of his extraordinarily minute observations.

The patience, the unvariedness and the devotion of the process recall that of Darwin; but there is a charm of narrative about the Frenchman's history of lowly life that the major English exponent of evolution was not master of. Huxley had a brilliant polemical style and gifts as a lucid expositor that made him readable. John Burroughs, working in the field of natural history and telling of his constituency what he knows after a long life in the woods and fields, also has worked out a prose style that is distinctive and serviceable for his ends. But in Fabre there are constant lyric and poetic notes that neither Huxley nor Burroughs often strikes—Huxley never. To these are added sagacious comments on life, human and sub-human, born of constant reflection on the interaction of even the humblest forms of insect existence on the scope of man as agriculturist, economist, parent and maker of a civilization.

There is something morally impressive about such a narrative as is found in this book with its descriptions of the cruel warrings, shrewd thrift, and dramatically ephemeral careers of locusts, vevils, beetles, moths, ants and the like. One finds the imaginings of Esop and of La Fontaine set at naught by the patient French realist. One learns that even among these frail and insignificant creatures of a day there is that measure of marvellousness in structure and function which teaches Fabre to say: "What numbers of facts relating to the interplay of natural forces must escape us for want of sufficiently sensitive organs. The unknown—that inexhaustible field in which the men of the future will try their strength—has harvests in store for us beside which our present knowledge would show us no more than a wretched gleaming. Under the sickle of science will one day fall the sheaves whose grain would appear today as senseless paradoxes."

For the educator, alive to the immense possibilities of rightly directed child activity, the book will have its charm, not only as proof of what a process of observation begun in boyhood can do for a man who consecrates himself to use of his eyes; but a book also valuable for its occasional dicta showing how Fabre's wife and children collaborated with him in making the cottage at Serignan a laboratory specialist's as well as a home full of content with simple wealth. Thus, he describes (p. 140) the son aged seven, "assiduous companion of the chase," whose clear sight at the distance of 20 yards can distinguish the refuse tip of a beetle's burrow from a chance lump of earth, and whose fine ear will catch the chirping of a grasshopper inaudible to the parent. Then adds the expert adult, thinking of his son's achievements, "What beautiful and useful knowledge the teaching of natural history might put into childish heads, if only science (natural) would consider the very young; if our barracks of universities

would only combine the lifeless study of books with living study of the fields; if only the red tape of the curriculum, so dear to bureaucrats, would not strangle all willing initiative."

Feeling thus, Fabre, Sr., takes Fabre, Jr., with him "as much as possible in the open country among the rosemary bushes and arbutus" to find "the true and beautiful better than in school books." And then follows a fascinating account of how father and son set about study of the slyphus beetle.

Readers who are primarily naturalists

will find in this book the perfect record of a perfect method of empirical study of nature. Other readers who are moralists in the main cannot but have their eyes opened to implications of ethics in realms where the actors are sub-human. Yet again humanists, who simply enjoy the disclosure of what man may do in days and years well employed when wholly devoted to single and lofty aims, must revel in the record. Happily for both Fabre and for France the veteran naturalist is getting deserved recognition at last and is assured of enduring fame.

LITERARY NOTES

The progressive, evolutionary views of the place of the judiciary in American life and of the right of the people to control it rather than be controlled by it, will be set forth in a book by William L. Ransom soon to be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, "Majority Rule and the Judiciary," will be its title. Mr. Roosevelt will write an introduction.

A privately printed edition of Frank Mather, Jr.'s, appreciation of Homer Martin, "Poet in Landscape," has been issued.

Two volumes of the collected works of William Sharp, issued by Duffield & Co., have appeared. Anything that makes more accessible to the public the literary output of this interesting writer is to be welcomed. His dual output, now as William Sharp and now as Fiona MacLeod, has no parallel in English literature.

Americans wishing a record of the Browning centenary celebration held in Westminster abbey will find it in a book edited by Prof. William Knight and issued by Houghton, Mifflin Company.

Superintendent Draper of the New York state board of education has published a trenchant tract on "Weaknesses of Universities" which C. W. Bardeen of Syracuse publishes.

The American Art Journal, established in 1865, has ceased to be. Recreation, a magazine with a creditable history of service in the field of sport and athletics, has been merged with the Illustrated Outdoor World.

J. M. Barrie, master of whimsical and delicately humorous satire, is said to have forthcoming a skit on "The Taming of the Shrew," which he has called "Shakespeare for Women."

The autobiography of Yoshio Markino, author of "John Bullseye," which he is now writing, will be a delightful volume, judging by his work up to date. Japanese residents in the Occident have been far too reticent in giving their impressions of the new civilization and their reactions upon it.

Julian Harris, to whom Mr. Roosevelt addressed his letter about exclusion of negroes from the recent Chicago convention, is a son of Joel Chandler Harris, better known as "Uncle Remus."

"The Soul of a Tenor," by William J. Henderson, will be the first venture in fiction by one of the veteran musical critics of New York.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish this autumn a "player's edition" of "Little Women." Miss Alcott's popular story which has been dramatized and is to be played this autumn and winter throughout the United States.

Henry Holt & Co. announce for autumn publication two books that will interest art lovers. Duffield Osborne's "Engraved Gems" and "American Graphic Art," by F. Weitenkamp.

A change in the editorship of the London Times is of sufficient importance to Americans to be chronicled with more frequency and fulness than is likely to be the case. George Earle Buckle, who has held the post since 1884, retires in favor of Geoffrey Robinson, a graduate at Eton and Oxford, with experience in South African journalism before serving the Times in a subordinate position from which he is now promoted.

Isaac N. Ford assumed the post of London correspondent of the New York Tribune when George W. Smalley left it to become American correspondent of the London Times. He has served the Tribune's constituency well with the

same happy mingling of comment on things political and literary that characterized Mr. Smalley's work. Mr. Ford's career, just closed, has been creditable to the calling he long followed.

Dramatized expansions of some of O. Henry's short stories are being authorized by his literary executors.

The latest issued pamphlets of the World Peace Foundation have as their titles, "The Right and Wrong of the Monroe Doctrine," by the Rev. Charles F. Doole, and "William T. Stead and His Peace Message," by James A. Macdonald of the Toronto Globe.

With Governor Wilson's nomination as presidential candidate there naturally has come a call for a new and enlarged edition of his life by Hester E. Hosford, recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Senator Gore of Oklahoma writes the preface.

The local chapter of the D. A. R. is trying to secure sufficient cash with which to build a Noah Webster library at West Hartford, Conn. The women have about half the sum they need, and have issued an appeal to all persons who have profited by Webster's dictionary to contribute their mites.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"Old-Time Hawaiians"—By Mary Stebbins Lawrence. Boston. Ginn & Co. This book, which is the only one of its kind, is dedicated to the boys and girls of the Hawaiian race, and is to be introduced into the fourth grades of the territory for the purpose of teaching history. It contains definite descriptions of the early activities of the people of the islands, and its history, given in the form of biography, carries the reader from the earliest times to the present. The compilation is especially praiseworthy in omitting much that is cruel and ugly and in laying emphasis upon the activities that center about the home. Numerous illustrations, including eight full-page tableaux of Hawaiian children in primitive scenes will help to make the book a delight to English speaking boys and girls everywhere.

"Lame and Lovely"—By Frank Crane. Chicago. Forbes & Co. A series of 45 short essays on religion, addressed not to church members but to human beings. Proceeding from the basis that there is no such thing as chance or luck, denying that fear ever does any good, and affirming that every day is an opportunity, the author has succeeded in setting forth in terse language some wholesome advice. The book will be found more than ordinarily readable even though one must reject several of the writer's conclusions.

"The Winepress"—By Christine Beals. New York. The Bookery Publishing Company. A story of a prosperous town, in which a contrast is sharply drawn between the well-to-do churchgoers of the community and those in poverty, living on the outskirts. The main character is the minister's wife who, after being lifted out of a condition of doubt and fear, goes to live among the poor and devotes herself to active social service. The story turns on a case of healing without drugs, though the author gives no details as to the method used.

"Examples of Industrial Education"—By Frank M. Leavitt. Boston. Ginn & Co. In 300 odd pages the author, who is associate professor of industrial education in the University of Chicago, discusses at length and with

sanity the various problems concerned with the present movement to make adequate training possible to the young people from whose ranks future industrial workers will be recruited. Various schemes that have been tried and proved practical are fully described, and attention is also given to such related movements as agricultural education, vocational guidance and state legislation. The book will be of value to students of education, and it also contains much that those who have only an ordinary interest in industrial education will find entertainingly instructive.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Dewey square at Atlantic avenue and Summer street, named for hero of Manila bay—Cut shows main entrance to South terminal station

Dewey square, one of the newest open public space in Boston, is among the most impressive squares in the city. Here the massive South terminal railroad station has a suitable setting, for the square takes on the proportions of the plazas found so frequently in European cities.

This square was formed by the remodeling of what was called the old cove district, which was filled with tenements of the cheapest construction. Whole acres of rookeries were razed to make room for this terminal, which took the place of the old Boston & Albany, Old Colony, Providence and New York & New England terminals.

Summer street was extended, Atlantic avenue was widened and the immense multiple track right of way was laid out. The whole project occupied over eight years, and not only modernized the transportation system to the south and west of Boston, but also greatly beautified over 60 acres of the city, and opened up a new business district to accommodate the growth of leather, wool and publishing businesses.

The square was formally named on Aug. 12, 1898, in honor of Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., then at the height of his naval fame.

"The Golden Treasury"—By Francis T. Palgrave. Edited by W. P. Trent and John Erskine. Boston: Ginn & Co. In this edition of the well-known collection of lyrics the editors seek by biographical sketches of the writers and by illuminating notes on each poem to make the book particularly valuable to high school students preparing for college. An introductory essay on the principles of the lyrics adds to the book's usefulness.

"The Taxation of Land Values"—By Louis F. Post, Chicago. The Public. An explanation with illustrative charts, notes and answers to typical questions of the land-labor-and-fiscal reform advocated by Henry George. A new edition of a volume issued in 1894 under the title, "Outlines of Post's Lectures," and in 1899 under the title, "The Single Tax."

(Special to the Monitor)

"The Actor's Companion"—By Cecil F. Armstrong. Published by Mills & Boon, London, 2s. 6d. net.

LONDON.—The success of "The Actor's Companion" has induced Cecil Armstrong to write a companion volume to it, and "The Actor's Companion" should prove as helpful to the reader seeking for information as the former book. Arthur Boucher, in an introduction, says, "This little book should supply a real want," adding that the author has occupied a position on the stage which should well qualify him to write upon the subject he has chosen. The amateur and the young actor may therefore read and if they like take Mr. Armstrong's advice with the assurance that they are getting their information first hand.

Mr. Armstrong certainly does not exaggerate the rewards the profession of the stage has in store even for the fortunate few. He maintains there is drudgery enough for all, and only for the very fortunate an assured financial position. Still there is, as he says, the advantage of pursuing the vocation one likes, and of enjoying those many agreeable experiences of which the theatrical profession has so great a command.

The author is emphatic that success, that is an assured success, is dependent on a sound knowledge of the art of acting, which can only be gained by real hard work. Apart from the art of acting Mr. Armstrong has something to say on "Make-up and Dress;" there is besides a chapter "For Amateurs" and one that describes "Life on Tour." Altogether "The Actor's Companion" is a thoroughly instructive and interesting little work for those, and there seem to be many of them, who are interested in acting, the stage, and the ways and means pertaining to it.

MR. MAJOR WINS IN MISSOURI
ST. LOUIS.—Elliott W. Major, attorney-general, has won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri by a safe plurality over William S. Cowherd of Kansas City, according to official returns from nearly all of the counties and the complete unofficial figures from the others.

teurs" and one that describes "Life on Tour." Altogether "The Actor's Companion" is a thoroughly instructive and interesting little work for those, and there seem to be many of them, who are interested in acting, the stage, and the ways and means pertaining to it.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The following useful hints on how to play golf on a muddy course are taken from an article by Mark Allerton in the Fall Mail Gazette: There are courses that are seldom or never wet, and which are independent of the efforts of the spring, and there are courses where a drying wind and a little sunshine can in one day undo all the mischief wrought by a week's rain. But such courses as these are uncommon round London. In the metropolitan area spring has well-nigh to exhaust herself before she is able to effect any real improvement. For weeks the most we are able to say of our course is that it is playable. That is, if we are talking to a fellow-member. If we are talking to the member of another club we allow ourselves more license. For it is a point of etiquette with all loyal golfers that they describe their course either as "a little wet in patches," "a trifle damp," or "as dry as a bone."

"Diffuge nives," sang the poet, "re-deunt jam graminis campis," but the golfer knows to his cost that a little grass often covers a multitude of mud patches. It has been urged that golf on mud is a splendid training, and it can scarcely be denied that the man who can play a really good game on a muddy course will play a good game anywhere.

But golf on mud is a game for those who possess an even temperament and a happy knack of looking on the best side of things. They must, for example, after a fozzled drive, caused by the feet slipping on the greasy teeing ground, be able to rejoice that they were not themselves propelled by their efforts after the ball. They must be able to accept with a gay abandon the clinging, oleaginous fluid that bespatters them after each stroke. Dispensing altogether with their putter, they must be able to attack light-heartedly and with their cleek or arm the difficulties of a green that is not green, but a horrid, glistening, moist brown instead.

If he be able to put up with these inconveniences the player whose course is muddy ought to be proficient by the time summer comes in the art of playing the ball that lies heavy. In playing such a shot Horace Hutchinson has advised us to take a longer club than he would if the ball were lying clear. In such circumstances Braid advises a shallow-faced brassy one with a rounded sole. The shallow-face has the virtue of offering less surface to the opposition of the mud, and the rounded sole enables the club-head the better to pick up the ball. One must also overcome a, soft-hearted dislike of raising divots, for if the ball is to be dislodged the area of the course in which it has embedded itself has of necessity to be dislodged as well.

In our short game, too, we must teach ourselves to drop the ball where we want it to lie, for on the muddy course there is no run on the ball. There are some mud experts, it is true, who are masters in the art of the scuffle shot, which is impossible to describe. The scuffle shot looks like a running-up shot that ought

WARWICK ATTICS YIELD OLD RELICS FOR ANNIVERSARY

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The little town of Warwick, in Franklin county, is preparing to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Committees are pushing to completion a program and, in spite of the pressure of agricultural work, each inhabitant is eagerly assuming the share of the work assigned him.

Warwick is a community of but few over 400 persons, and the March town meeting appropriated \$100 for the anniversary.

An historical pageant and an exhibition of relics illustrative of the past of the town will be the two main features.

The chairman of the exhibition committee has traveled more than 50 miles over country roads, levying on the attics of old houses, and the countryside has loaned its treasured keepsakes generously. Many quaint old farming tools and ancient household furnishings have been collected for the occasion.

LT. COM. NEWMAN PASSES AWAY

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Lieutenant Commander William B. Newman, U. S. N., retired, passed away at Woodlawn Valley, Ulster county. Lieutenant Newman was one of the two men who in April, 1864, remained on board the federal steamer Southfield after it had been struck by the confederate ram Albemarle and succeeded in firing at the confederate boat just before the Southfield sank.

BONAR LAW TO ANSWER CHARGE

(By the United Press)
LONDON.—Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party, is preparing his reply to the charge made by Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, that he is unfit for office, an apostle of civil war and an advocate of mob violence. The Churchill letter was written nominally to Sir George Ritchie, chairman of the Liberal party organization at Dundee, which Mr. Churchill represents in Parliament. It discusses speeches by Mr. Law and Sir Edward Carson concerning Irish home rule.

SPAIN TO INCREASE NAVY

NEW YORK.—A special Spanish cable despatch to the New York Sun states that a naval extension bill to be presented to the Cortes this year will ask for a third large warship of 27,000 tons, several smaller craft and submarines and that the naval construction be extended to Cadiz and Bilbao. The Alfonso XIII. will be launched in February, and the keel of the dreadnought Reina Victoria will be laid immediately afterward.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :- New York Y. C. Cruise

VINEYARD HAVEN IS TODAY'S RUN FOR THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

After Day of Rest at Newport Big Fleet Gets Under Way Again and Races for Trophies

ELENA WINS AGAIN

NEWPORT, R. I.—After a day of rest the fleet of the New York Yacht Club left here this morning for Vineyard Haven on the fourth run of the annual cruise of 1912. The racing portion of the fleet will compete for two large silver candelabra and silver mugs presented by Vice Commander D. M. Pratt of the schooner Sea Fox.

With no racing on the schedule and no incentive to go outside the harbor, the fleet rode at anchor yesterday inside Fort Adams.

They were a couple of hours late in the afternoon when the 100 yachts, decked out in fluttering flags, presented a magnificent spectacle. Nearly all the large yachts entertained cottagers at dinner, Commander Blair having a large party on board the flagship Diana.

There are no more enthusiastic yachtsmen in the fleet this year than W. F. Iselin of the Enchantress and M. F. Plant of the Elena. Both are old hands at the racing game and they sit close to the wheel in nearly every race and watch every move. Both declare that they get just as much fun on the big schooners with some one else running the yacht, as they did when sailing their own boats 40 years ago. Mr. Iselin has been gradually increasing the size of his yachts for the last 15 years. He raced the schooner Emerald for several years, and in 1904 purchased the old cup defender Vigilant, which he raced as a yawl until 1909. While on the Vigilant he participated in several of the cruises of the Eastern Yacht Club.

The big schooner Enchantress was built in Boston in the winter of 1910-1911 and sailed her first races last year. It was not until late in the season that the Enchantress found herself, and then she surprised the other yachts by winning the King's cup off here, a year ago next Thursday. The Enchantress has won several races this year and has proved particularly fast on a reach. Capt. Benjamin Smith sails her to perfection.

Mr. Plant, who is still called Commodore Plant, although it is several years since he was in command of the Larchmont Yacht Club fleet, was a keen yachtsman in Long Island sound for many years. His big schooner Ingomar won the Astor cup in 1903, after which Commodore Plant went abroad on the mammoth steam yacht Iolanthe, on which he received many foreign potentes, including the King and Queen of Italy. When he returned he built another schooner, which he named for his Italian majesty.

A fresh northeast breeze blew the fleet into this port Saturday, after a quick 37-mile run from New London. The Elena, owned by M. F. Plant, once more led the yachts and was five minutes ahead of her rivals, the Enchantress and Irolita, at the finish at Brentons reef lightship. The sloop Winsome led the single-stickers, while the New York knockabout sloop Medora beat the Boston knockabout Dorella II. by more than five minutes. The sloop Avenger, another New York boat, won from the Boston sloop Shima. The winners:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B.
Name and owner. El. time. Cor. time.
Elena, M. F. Plant. 3 05 44 2 56 13
C. Smithers. 3 35 25 3 00 00
SCHOONERS, CLASS F.
Vagrunt, H. Vanderbilt. 3 58 05 2 49 43
SLOOPS AND YAWLS, CLASS H AND K.
Isatena, G. M. Pynchon. 3 37 41 3 08 04
SLOOPS, CLASS K.
El. time. Cor. time.
Isatena, G. M. Pynchon. 3 37 41 3 08 04
SLOOPS, CLASS L.
El. time. Cor. time.
Shima, R. T. Paine. 2 54 32 2 04 21
SLOOPS, CLASS M.
Medora, H. G. S. Noble. 4 05 40 2 57 20
SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.
Phantom, E. S. 4 25 45 2 48 24
CLASS P.
El. time. Cor. time.
Corinthian, H. C. Smith. 4 39 17 4 39 17
NEW YORK 30-FOOTERS.
Rowdy, H. S. Jewell. 4 50 38 4 50 38
LARGE AUXILIARIES.
El. time. Cor. time.
Intrepid, L. Phoenix. 3 36 32 3 33 40
SMALL AUXILIARIES.
Venona, Edgar Palmer. 4 31 23 3 02 05

MISS SCHMIDT SWIMS BAY.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Miss Nellie Schmidt, 20 years old, holder of the Pacific coast championship for women in the one-mile swim, swam across San Francisco bay, 5 1/2 miles, in 3h. and 6m. yesterday. She is the first woman to have time to prepare themselves for the meet after their return from abroad.

METROPOLITAN MEET SEPT. 7.
NEW YORK.—The senior track and field championship games of the metropolitan district have been set for Saturday, Sept. 7, so that Olympic men may have time to prepare themselves for the meet after their return from abroad.

BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:15 CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE

WORLD'S SCULLING RACE ON THAMES RIVER IS A GREAT BATTLE



(Copyright, Topical, London)
ERNEST BARRY, WHO WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP

CANADIAN OARSMEN WIN CHIEF HONORS IN NATIONAL REGATTA

PEORIA, Ill.—Canadian crews were again victorious in the closing events of the fortieth anniversary regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Peoria lake Saturday.

The Winnipeg crews won most of the honors, taking the senior four-oared shell, the senior double scull and the senior eight-oared shell events. The Argonauts of Toronto won the championship senior scull event and the senior single scull quarter of a mile dash.

The senior quadruple event, in which there were two entries, was won by default by the New York Athletic Club. The crew of the New Rochelle four failed to appear. The New York crew was sent over the race course, according to the rules of the association.

The best contested race of the day was the consolation senior eight-oared shell event. The St. Louis and Detroit crews went to a close finish. Detroit took the lead after the quarter mile, while the St. Louis crew appeared tired. At the three quarter flag St. Louis, by a fine spurt, evened up with the Detroit racers, and then ran neck and neck to the line. St. Louis being in the lead by less than three feet.

Butler again showed his prowess in the championship single scull by pulling away from Culver of Winnipeg, while Shepherd of the Harlem club trailed along two lengths behind. The summaries:

Quarter-mile dash, single shells—Won by E. B. Butler, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, second; John B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; third, Harry Floerke, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis; fourth, F. H. Shepherd, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; and H. T. Phillips, Windsor Boat Club, for fifth. Time, 1m. 35s.

Senior four-oared shell, one mile and a quarter—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg; second, Mound City Rowing Club, Baltimore; third, Mound City Rowing Club, St. Louis; third, time, 7m. 22s.

Senior double scull, only mile and a quarter—Won by Winnipeg Rowing Club, Winnipeg; Canada.

Consolation eight-oared shell, one mile and a quarter—Won by St. Louis Rowing Club, St. Louis; second, H. H. Hager, V. King, F. Fahey, S. Hammond, J. Mamer, J. Fahey, St. Louis; Detroit Boat Club, A. Monroe, D. Jones, R. Sparling, C. Luy, W. Weir, D. Duffell, C. Lathrop, Detroit, second, time, 6m. 25s.

JERSEYS WIN IN CLOSE GAME

The first game of the series The Christian Science Monitor baseball team has scheduled with various non-professional clubs within 50 miles of Boston was played with the Jerseys of Lawrence Saturday afternoon at the Playstead grounds.

The pitching honors were equally divided as to hits, each side securing seven, although Burkhardt for the Jerseys had 10 strikeouts to his credit against six for Duvey of the Monitor team.

The Jerseys started the scoring in the third inning with one run, which the Monitor team tied in the seventh. The Jerseys, however, in their half of this session took a three-run lead. In the eighth the Monitor again tied the score. A home-run hit by Duvey of the Jerseys in the last half of the eighth ended the scoring.

Brilliant fielding marked the work of both teams, Louprette of the Monitors covering first in a clever put out of a slow infield hit between first and second. The batting honors for the Monitors went to Edwards and Woodworth, each securing two hits. A good sized and enthusiastic crowd applauded the good work of both teams. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Jerseys 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 10 5 4
Monitors 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 7 3
Batteries, Burkhardt and Costello; Duvey and Keller. Umpires, Hetherington and Harper.

STATE TO BUILD ROAD LINK.
CAMBRIDGE, Md.—At the request of William A. Percy, the state road commission has agreed to build a mile of road on the route from Vienna to Cambridge.

BARRY-ARNST RACE FOR WORLD'S TITLE IS A GREAT STRUGGLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When Richard Arnst of New Zealand stopped rowing 100 yards from the winning post in his great match with Ernest Barry on the Thames, the sculling championship of the world, which had been held without a break by England from 1831 to 1876, and never recovered since that date, was at last regained. It was in the year 1876 that Trickett of Sydney, N. S. W., defeated Joe Sadler of Putney. Since then there have been 37 contests in which the Australians and the Canadians have pretty well had their own way. Last year, in the great race on the Zambesi, it was hoped that Barry would regain the title. He failed, however, on that occasion, apparently unable to cope with climatic conditions. On the present occasion, he succeeded, after a magnificent struggle, over the famous Putney to Mortlake course.

From start to finish, the battle between the two men was a magnificent one, and the very fact that Arnst was rowed out 100 yards from the winning post, was perhaps the best proof of its keenness. The water was fairly rough, though nothing like the day in the spring when the Oxford and Cambridge boats were alternately swamped. The toss was won by Arnst, and the winning of it made a very real difference in the condition of the wind. There can be no doubt that had Barry won it his victory would have been even easier. All through the rough water, and with the full weight of the wind against him, he clung to Arnst, and the huge New Zealander, though sometimes he gained as much as two or three lengths, never succeeded in shaking off his opponent.

When the signal was given to go Barry struck the water first, and, though rowing a slower stroke, was the first to show a lead. It was only for a few seconds, as Arnst, rowing 32 to his 29, went rapidly to the front. Barry quickly slowed down to 24 and Arnst, at the end of the first three minutes, had not only got clear daylight between the boats, but was some 2 1/2 lengths ahead. It was at the mile post that Barry first showed that, though rowing a much slower stroke, he was really holding his own. Here the river began to get rougher and sculling with the most magnificent rhythm and with a wonderful display of watermanship, he quickly closed the gap down to a little more than a length. It was clear, as the men raced through the rough water, that Arnst was laboring fairly severely. At the Crabtree there was perhaps less than a length between the two and as the leader went under Hammersmith bridge amid the roars and cheers of the crowd above, Barry had drawn up within half a length. A little after this a shout from the spectators at the bank announced the fact that, for the first time since the very beginning of the race, Barry had not only collared his opponent, but was leading him. At this period the race was at its finest. Again and again Arnst, taking advantage of the course, shook Barry off, but every time the Londoner, rowing like an absolute machine, closed with him again.

Off the Doves the water was very rough indeed and it was here that Barry's style told its tale. Although he had the worst of the situation, he gained slowly but steadily, but in spite of this, under the shelter of the bank at Chiswick, Arnst went ahead once more and increased his lead to a length.

As the two approached Barnes bridge, the race still seemed in doubt, but, to the experienced eye, it was clear that Barry was holding his opponent without particularly exerting himself, and that when presently the final bend of the river to the finish gave him, for the first time, the advantage of his station, Arnst would be hard put to it to hold his own. As the two shot the bridge, the change had already come. Barry passed under the spectators 13s. ahead, and, as they pulled into the straight, began to go rapidly to the front. It was here the crisis of the battle was reached. Probably no finer effort to save a race was ever made than Arnst's spurt at this point. Foot by foot, he came up upon the winner, until the four or five lengths which had separated them at that point were reduced to little more than a length. Barry sculled on absolutely unmoved, and then Arnst's spurt died right away. About 100 yards from the winning post, he stopped, rowed right out, and Barry paddled quietly in, winning as he liked.

The weather was distinctly bad, and, considering all the conditions, the time was extraordinary, the winner completing the distance in 23m. 8s. Barry, of course, was aided by his extraordinary knowledge of the river, but Arnst won the toss, and had the enormous advantage of the station. The race from first to last was really a struggle between strength and style. There can be little doubt that Arnst will again challenge the winner, and when the race is rowed, it will no doubt be a wonderful contest.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Lawrence 56 39 583
Lowell 57 40 589
Worcester 55 42 567
Brookton 50 46 521
Lynn 50 47 515
Haverhill 42 56 428
New Bedford 41 57 415
Fall River 38 60 375

RESULTS SATURDAY
Worcester 6, New Bedford 0.
Lawrence 1, Haverhill 0.
Haverhill 2, Lawrence 0.
Lowell 2, Fall River 1.
Lowell 7, Fall River 6.
Lynn 7, Brockton 4.
Lynn 3, Brockton 2.

GAMES TODAY
Brockton at Haverhill.
Worcester at Fall River.
Lawrence at Lynn.
Lowell at New Bedford.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Rochester 67 46 593
Toronto 61 48 560
Baltimore 55 50 524
Jersey City 55 50 482
Newark 55 50 487
Buffalo 51 55 481
Montreal 50 63 442
Providence 47 62 431

GAMES TODAY
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Newark.



(Copyright, Topical, London)
RICHARD ARNST, WHO LOST TO BARRY

BOSTON AMERICANS WELL INTRENCHED IN LEAGUE LEADERSHIP

Eastern Teams Come Home This Week for Last Reception of Western Clubs in Their Circuit

FIGHT FOR FOURTH

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	73	34	682
Washington	66	42	611
Philadelphia	65	43	594
Chicago	52	53	495
Detroit	54	55	495
Cleveland	59	56	472
St. Louis	33	71	339
New York	32	71	311

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 4, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 3, Washington 1; St. Louis 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 5, New York 1.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Detroit 4, Boston 2.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 6; Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 8, New York 3.

GAME TODAY
Chicago at Cleveland.

The current week will find the championship contests in the American League again shifted from the western cities to the eastern circuit, and the four western clubs will make their last swing around the eastern circuit for the season of 1912. Following this coming invasion the eastern clubs will play in the East and the western clubs starting on their last invasion of the West Sept. 8.

The result of the games during the past week has seemed to strengthen the claim of the Boston team to the championship. While the season's end is still a good ways off and the margin between Boston and Washington is not so very great, the playing of the Red Sox on this western trip has been good enough to hold the margin over Washington and it will take considerable of a slump on the part of Boston and steady playing by Washington to drive the former out of first place.

That the Athletics are still considered by many as having a chance to take the pennant is not to be surprised at when it is remembered that Bender has again rounded into form and will be able to take his turn in the box along with Coombs and Plank. The team has a big handicap to overcome and as the Boston players continue to show their best, it is doubtful if Philadelphia can get the place.

Washington appears to be Boston's most dangerous rival, and the amount of confidence Manager Griffith and his men display is a great surprise. While the team has not been as successful in the present western invasion as was the case in the first, it is undoubtedly able to take things easier as runnerup than can Boston with the responsibility of holding onto first place.

None of the other teams has a chance to figure in the race for the title and it will be a case of seeing how well they can finish. Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland should make a great battle for fourth position and no one of these teams seems to stand out much above the other. New York and St. Louis are battling for seventh place and it would indeed be hard to pick the ultimate winner.

FOOTBALL CALL FOR SEPT. 16.
ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Director of Athletics Bartomeo of the University of Michigan has issued a call for between 35 and 40 candidates for the 1912 football eleven to report here Sept. 16. The squad will train on Ferry field instead of Whitmore lake this fall. This was made possible by the completion of the new athletic clubhouse.

CLEVELAND GETS JOHNSTON.
NEW ORLEANS—Johnston, first baseman of the local Southern league team, according to announcement made here, has been sold to the Cleveland Americans in exchange for Angermeyer, catcher; Cullop, pitcher, and Infielders Mills and Butler. Cullop and Angermeyer have already reported.

TENNIS EXPERTS TO PLAY IN MEADOW CLUB TOURNEY THIS WEEK

Famous Courts at Southampton Will Be Scene of Many Hard Contests Between Best Players

LARNED MAY PLAY

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—On the turf courts of the Meadow Club, the men of the ranking division of the lawn tennis players begin their matches in the cup singles today. The play at Southampton has become recognized as the preliminary match round before the All Comers' National championship, which follows next week upon the events of the Casino at Newport, R. I.

W. A. Larned, the seven times holder of the National championship, has been endeavoring to get into condition on the courts at Southampton during the past 10 days. He is expected to attempt to play through the cup singles, which he has won on several occasions, and last year he was a winner in the doubles. He has not been in the best of condition since his return from the Australasian contest for the Davis international cup the first of this year. Larned has been of the opinion that if he could regain his brilliant form in the Southampton tournament he would be in condition to undertake the task of playing through the All Comers at Newport, as the new rule surrounding the All Comers requires.

The newer and younger players have recently come to the front, as has been proven during the past week upon the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, and whether it is to be one of the Californians, such as the spectacular M. E. McLoughlin or T. C. Bundy, winner of the Meadow Club cup last year, or the rising young star, R. N. Williams, who will prove his standing at Southampton, only the ending of the tournament may decide. Both B. C. Wright and W. J. Clothier, former national champions, and also winners at the Meadow Club, are expected to compete here. The victory of Wright in the Rhode Island state championship last Wednesday was sufficiently impressive to indicate that he is still to be reckoned with as a factor at both Southampton and Newport.

It is certain that the skill of the Californians, McLoughlin and Bundy, is to be put to the test this week. The best of the eastern courts will be matched against them in both singles and doubles, for even if McLoughlin stays out of the singles he will play in the doubles with Bundy, his Pacific coast partner. Among the eastern performers who will be at Southampton the list contains the strongest men. Among the number are A. S. Dabney, W. J. Clothier, R. N. Williams, recent winner of the National clay court and Pennsylvania state titles; W. F. Johnson, L. E. Mahan, R. H. Palmer, E. H. Whitney, Karl Behr, J. R. Carpenter, Jr., the veteran Pennsylvania state champion; Dr. P. B. Hawk, G. H. Nettleton, H. W. Slocom, the old time national title holder; Colket Cauer, Reginald Fincke, J. D. E. Jones and others.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Jean Dubuc won his eleventh victory by defeating Boston yesterday.
—
Elmer Flick, the former Cleveland outfielder, has been released by Toledo.
—
Taking two games from Washington in one day is very nearly a record for St. Louis.
—
The New York Nationals raise their league championship pennant of 1911 this afternoon.
—
Martin, shortstop of the New York Americans has been released to Rochester of the International league.
—
President Fogel of the Philadelphia Nationals says there is no truth in the rumor that Second Baseman Knabe is to be traded to Cincinnati.
—
Walter Johnson prevented St. Louis from making a clean sweep of their series with Washington by holding St. Louis down to four scattered hits.
—
Fred Clarke is to manage the Pittsburgh Nationals next year despite rumors that Wagner will succeed him. Wagner says he wouldn't manage a ball club for \$100,000 a year.
—
The Athletics were in championship class, taking both games from Chicago. The second game was a pitchers' battle with the honors going to Coombs. Chicago made a triple play.
—
TEN LEADING BATSMEN
AMERICAN NATIONAL
Cobb, Detroit... 410 Zimmerman, Chi. 396
Speaker, Boston... 366 Sweeney, Boston 365
Jackson, Cleve... 388 Donnelly, Boston 351
Baker, Phila... 350 Meyers, N. Y... 350
Vollmer, N. Y... 344 Porrie, N. Y... 349
McInnes, Phila... 343 Konechky, St. L. 338
Collins, Phila... 337 Menor, Pitts... 338
Zeller, Chicago... 317 Herzog, N. Y... 336
Cree, N. Y... 330 Lobert, Phila... 335
Griggs, Cleve... 329 Marsans, Cin... 334

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS
S.B.
Miles, Wash... 69 Bescher, Cin... 41
Cobb, Detroit... 59 Doyle, N. Y... 41
Collins, Phila... 39 Snodgrass, N. Y... 39
Speaker, Boston... 38 Carey, Pitts... 27
Crawford, Detroit 29 Marsans, Cin... 27
Zeller, Chicago... 27 Herzog, N. Y... 26
Morality, Detroit 24 Huggins, St. L... 24
Baker, Phila... 24 Oakes, St. L... 23
Chase, N. Y... 24 Devore, N. Y... 21
Bush, Detroit... 23 Merkle, N. Y... 21

TEN LEADING RUNGETTERS
Runs.
Speaker, Boston... 86 Bescher, Cin... 81
Cobb, Detroit... 82 Doyle, New York 78
Baker, Phila... 81 Carey, Pittsburgh 75
Zeller, Chicago... 81 Snodgrass, N. Y... 75
Bush, Detroit... 82 Snodgrass, N. Y... 70
Collins, Phila... 79 Schulte, Chicago... 69
Miles, Wash... 71 Byrnes, Pittsburgh 67
Foster, Wash... 70 Tuma, Boston... 67
Rath, Chicago... 60 Zimmerman, Chi... 60

The motor-boat Dream won the return race from Bermuda to Philadelphia Saturday, beating the Kathema on time allowance by 5h. 26m.
—
H. W. Stucklen of the Brae Burn Country Club won the first president's cup of the Ekwanok Country Club Saturday, defeating W. J. Travis of Garden City in the final round, 3 to 1.

William Vosberg of the University of Illinois won the annual Chicago river marathon swim in 1h. 3m. 22s. The distance was 2 1/2 miles. W. F. Merriam, Illinois A. C., was second, 200 yards behind the winner.

The Michigan, representing the Chicago Yacht Club, won the first of the series of races with the Canadian yacht Patricia, on Lake Michigan, Saturday by 22s. The official time for the 3 1/2-mile course was 47m. 42s.

M. E. McLoughlin won the singles lawn tennis championship of New York for the second successive time Saturday, defeating R. N. Williams, Jr., Pennsylvania state and national clay-court champion, 6-2, 6-2, 5-7, 4-6, 6-4.

J. G. Nelson, the Dartmouth College tennis captain, won the championship of Vermont Saturday, defeating F. H. Harris, the former Dartmouth College captain and 1911 state champion, in the challenge round, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

R. C. Craig, winner of the 100 and 200-meter dashes in the recent Olympic games, was given a reception on his arrival in Detroit Saturday by the leading business men and athletes of the city. He announced that he had run his last race.

NEWBURY VT., IN 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS SETTLEMENT

Family Reunions Feature as
Former Residents Come
Back to Town for Week of
Festivities

EXPECT GOV. MEAD

NEWBURY, Vt.—Family reunions marked the second day of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Newbury, which opened Sunday with services in the churches.

Hundreds of former residents of the town have returned to participate in the festivities, which will continue through Friday.

One of the opening features of the program today was a band concert which was given in the square at 11 o'clock by Nevers' second regiment band, Concord, N. H. Following the concert a dinner was served by the Ladies Aid Society.

Among the features today are addresses in Union meeting house by the Rev. John M. Thomas and the Rev. Joseph E. King and a matinee in the same hall at which will be presented the historical play, "The Difference."

Tonight there will be a band concert on the common and dancing in Chadwick hall.

Governor John A. Mead is expected here Wednesday. The program follows:

Tuesday—9 a. m., band concert on common; 10 a. m., exercises in Chadwick hall, history of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration by Horace W. Bailey, dedication of the marker on the site of old court house by Frederick P. Wells, dedication of the marker on the site of the first settlement and in memory of Col. Thomas Johnson by Frank V. Johnson of New York, dedication of marker on site of first meeting house by Dr. Fred C. Russell, dedication of marker on site of Old State House by Horace W. Bailey; 1:30 p. m., band concert on common; 2:30 p. m., exercises in Congregational church, dedication of the monument to Brig.-Gen. Jacob Bayley, the founder of the town and for many years a leading citizen of the state in civil and military affairs; Charles H. Bayley of Boston will preside. Address by Edwin A. Bayley of Boston immediately followed by the unveiling of the monument on the common by Jacob Bayley of Wells River, Vt., a great-grand grandson and namesake of General Bayley; 7 p. m., band concert on the common; 8 p. m., reception in Chadwick hall to Governor Mead and staff and other distinguished guests, by the Ox Bow chapter, D. A. R.

Wednesday—9 a. m., band concert on the common; 10 a. m., in the Methodist church, reunion of the students of Old Newbury Seminary, Senator William P. Dillingham will preside and many former students will participate; 1:30 p. m., band concert; 2 p. m., in Chadwick hall, reunion of Grafton and Orange County Veterans, Col. Jesse R. Squires of Haverhill, N. H., will preside. Addresses by Governor Mead and other distinguished visitors; 7 p. m., band concert; 8 p. m., in Chadwick hall, historical play, "The Difference."

Friday (at Wells River)—9:30 a. m., band concert; 10 a. m., parade of citizens, illustrating the early settlers; 10:30 a. m., dedication of the marker at the beginning of the old Bayley-Hazen road; 12 m., basket picnic in the grove; 1:30 p. m., band concert in the grove; 2 p. m., entertainment in the grove, consisting of folk dances by the girls of Camp Farwell, tulleau, etc.; 7 p. m., band concert; 8 p. m., at Village hall, reception to guests.

AMUSEMENTS

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All day 100-mile tour, \$5.00;

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Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Two-day

tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier.

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Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf,

foot of State St., Elevated Station, Boston, weather right. Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.;

Sundays 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Leave Gloucester at 2:15 P. M. Good Music. 50

each way. E. B. MEDFORD, Mgr. B. & O. S. S. Co.

FUR SEAL TREATIES DEBATE DEMANDED BY SENATOR LODGE

(Continued from page one)

year tenure of government clerks in the civil service or the commerce court's abolition.

After a long conference Mr. Fitzgerald gave the impression when he left that a compromise might be effected whereby Congress would eliminate the commerce court's, abolition and President Taft agree to the seven-year tenure clause.

Work on Canal Bill Opens

Conferees of the House and Senate began work today on the Panama canal administration bill. It is said that the House members of the conference will agree to most of the Senate amendments and that the President will sign the measure although it is not just what he would like.

The Bourne amendment is considered most important. This provides that whenever the interstate commerce commission shall find, after hearing, either upon complaint or upon its own motion, that any railroad company engaged in interstate commerce other than through the Panama canal has an interest, direct or indirect, in the ownership of a line of water transportation which, if otherwise owned, might compete with the line of railroad owned or operated by said company, and that the effect of such ownership is injurious to the public, the commission shall require such water line to be operated under such restrictions and regulations as, in the judgment of the commission, shall be necessary to protect the public interest.

It is said that this amendment will be retained in the bill by the conferees. Senator Bourne declared Sunday night that his amendment is a step in the right direction. It gives the interstate commerce commission power to break up water and rail combinations if such ownership is "injurious to the public." He said he thinks this will certainly reach to "bad trusts or monopolies."

ANTI-TRUST LAW TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON—Senator Kenyon of Iowa served notice on the Senate today that he would call up his bill to substitute jail sentences for fines in the penal section of the Sherman anti-trust law, before the end of the week.

\$53,000,000 IS SAID

TO BE GROWTH OF
CITY VALUATION

Hyde Park added \$15,000,000 to the wealth of Boston by annexation, making a total increase in the city's valuation for the past year \$53,000,000, according to a statement given out at City Hall this afternoon.

A special meeting held today is expected to result in fixing the tax rate for Boston at \$16.40, the same as last year.

The meeting is to act on appropriations of \$100,000 for various minor purposes and \$100,000 for the reserve fund, asked for by Mayor Fitzgerald. A favorable vote is expected on these appropriations.

BASEBALL BOARD TO DELAY ACTION

In the suit of Joseph P. Sullivan, a director of the Lawrence Baseball Club, against Louis Pieper and Daniel A. Noonan, the other directors, seeking to restrain the defendants from ratifying an option to the New York Americans for the release of R. H. Keating, pitcher of the Lawrence team, the defendants today in the superior court before Judge Morton stipulated that they would not attempt to hold any meeting of the directors tomorrow to complete this deal. It is probable that later the case will be heard by a master.

PENN GRADUATES WANT NEW COACH

PHILADELPHIA—Ellis Ward, the rowing coach of the University of Pennsylvania, is attacked in an editorial published in the Alumni Register. The editorial calls for the elimination of Mr. Ward as coach and urges a complete change in the coaching system. The graduate system of coaching is urged in the editorial. Mr. Ward is under contract until Sept. 1, 1913, and says he does not intend to resign.

R. L. Perot, graduate manager of athletics, is equally emphatic in his declaration that there will be no change in the rowing system.

BOARD IS ASKED TO MAKE PLAY LOT

Mayor Fitzgerald has asked the park commission to take over 114,000 square feet of land in ward 16 on Massachusetts avenue, near Edward Everett square, for playground purposes.

John Shepard, the owner, has offered to lease the plot to the city at \$300 annual rental. The lot is level with the square and would require little grading to be ready for immediate use.

RAILROAD TO BUILD STATION

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans have been completed for a new freight depot for the Richmond & Appomattock River railroad to be erected on the site of the present depot at Twenty-ninth and P streets.

RENTAL OF CUSTOMS HOUSE IS ASKED TO SUPPLY NEEDED FUND

Word reached Boston this afternoon from Washington that Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury department today sent a message to the Senate requesting that an item of \$96,000 be inserted in the general deficiency bill to reimburse the Boston custom house remodelling appropriation for the rent of the temporary offices in Tremont street.

This action was taken in accordance with the Boston customs house emergency measure, recently passed. The appropriation was necessary to carry out the original plans, as the fund has been depleted by rental, for which no provision had been made in the original appropriation.

NEW ATHLETIC CLUB IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—This city is soon to have a new athletic organization to be founded by the association football players of the city. For a long time the need has been felt of organizing such a club because almost every footballer is an adept at some other form of athletics besides football, and it is realized that, with proper training and attention, the club will develop into a championship organization. As a matter of fact a good many footballers are competing with some success either unattached or for other clubs in the city.

The new club is being organized and financed by the St. George's Football Club of this city, and already over 100 applications have been received. Among the applicants are some well-known athletes. Headquarters will be established in the neighborhood of Macomb's Dam park, and a fine gymnasium will be installed immediately.

INSTITUTIONS GET ANNIVERSARY GIFT

CHICAGO—Julius Rosenwald celebrates an anniversary today by giving away \$887,500 to charity. This is his gift to himself, as he expressed it when the announcement of the donations was made.

Seven institutions already existing and an eighth to be established, will be the beneficiaries. The University of Chicago and the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago each will receive \$250,000, and \$50,000 of the fund will be used for the foundation of a country club for social workers. The remainder will be divided among the Chicago Hebrew Institute, \$50,000; Marks Nathan Home for Jewish Children, \$25,000; the Chicago-Winfield institution, \$25,000; the Glenwood Manual Training school, \$12,500, and \$25,000 to small negro schools in the South. This last sum is given to Booker T. Washington.

UNIFORM BILLS OF EXCHANGE PLAN

NEW YORK—Charles A. Conant, an American delegate to the international conference on bills of exchange, returned from The Hague Sunday. He said that the conference framed a draft of a uniform law, to be adopted by the continental powers, which will simplify and promote dealing in bills.

Regarding the movement to increase the facilities for agricultural credit in the United States, Mr. Conant said: "I saw Ambassador Myron T. Herrick in Paris and found him working with great enthusiasm on the report on the systems of agricultural credit in Europe which has been called for by Secretary Knox. Europe is far ahead of us in these matters, both in respect to centralized mortgage banks, and local mutual credit societies."

LACONIA BRINGING MANY PASSENGERS

With the largest list of westbound passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown this season, the Cunarder Laconia, Captain Irvine, is expected to arrive early Wednesday morning. She was reported 400 miles southwest of Cape Race, N. E., last midnight. On board the Laconia are 164 sailors, 491 second cabin and 627 steerage passengers.

Among those in the saloon are said to be Sir John Harrington and Lady Harrington. They were reported to be among the passengers on the Franconia when that ship arrived here last time, and now are again reported on the Laconia.

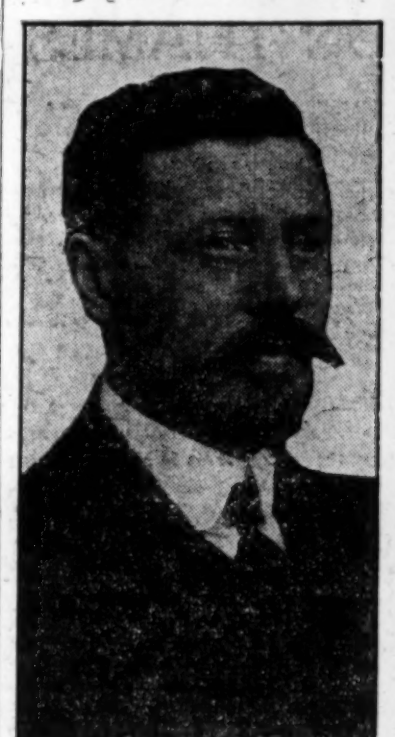
FRESNO WOMAN SCALES HIGH PEAK

SAN FRANCISCO—Passengers on the steamer Aorangi have brought the news that Miss Katherine M. Douglas, a teacher of modern languages at Fresno, has performed a feat never before accomplished—the scaling of Mount Morea, a precipitous peak 7000 feet high, on the island of Morea, in the Tahiti group.

KNOX VISIT PLEASURES JAPAN

NEW YORK—The announcement of plans for the coming of Secretary Knox from Washington to attend the last ceremonies in connection with the funeral services of Emperor Mutsuhito on Sept. 12 is received by the leading Japanese newspapers with expressions of sincere appreciation, says a New York Times dispatch from Tokyo.

One of the Men Who Is
to Address Convention
of the Park Officials



ERNEST H. WILSON

LITTLE GARDENERS TO EXHIBIT WHAT THEY HAVE AISED

An exhibition of the products of children's gardens is to be held in Horticultural hall on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Admission will be free. Five small money prizes are offered in each of the following classes: Collection of vegetables from a school garden, collection of flowers from a school garden, collection of flowers from a child's home garden, collection of vegetables from a child's home garden, three vases of flowers from a child's garden, three potted plants grown by a Boston child, bouquet of flowers from a child's home garden, collection of native flowers, berries, leaves and grasses that are correctly named as far as possible.

NATIONS TO SEND MANY DELEGATES

More than 400 delegates from other countries are expected to attend the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce, which opens in Boston Sept. 24 and continues through Sept. 28. Four of the latest appointed delegates are George Gottlieb from Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany; Dr. H. Kallus, delegate from Gyor, Hungary; Carl Friedrich Dimpker from Lubeck, Germany; W. Westerman from Rotterdam, Holland, and Wilhelm Keller, delegate from Eger, Austria.

According to the latest tabulation 302 delegates are assured, and the list is still growing. Various countries will send delegates as follows: Austria 25, Hungary 17, Holland 5, Belgium 6, British Empire, government 1, England 35, Scotland 6, Ireland 2, Australia 3, New Zealand 2, Tasmania 1, India 3, South Africa 2, Canada 4, Bahamas 4, France 10, French colonies, Algeria 1, German Empire 45, Greece 1, Italy 33, Norway 14, Sweden 3, Portugal 1, Roumania 1, Russia 7, Switzerland 3, Mexico 1, Argentina 2, Chile 3, Panama 2, Guatemala 1, Peru 3, Venezuela 1, Honduras 1, China 3, Japan 1, Brazil 1, Arabia 1, Turkey 3.

INSURGENTS PLAN MANAGUA ATTACK

MANAGUA, Nic.—General Zeledon, commanding the Liberal forces of the insurgents, has sent a message to the President of the republic, saying that unless the government immediately resigned he would bombard Managua within 12 hours.

An hour later another message was received from General Mena, who is in command of another revolutionary force, asking for a three days' armistice. The apparently contradictory messages are causing alarm. Both insurgent forces are now within a few miles of Managua. The American minister has notified General Zeledon that he will be held personally responsible in the event of bombardment.

WASHINGTON—For the protection of American interests in Nicaragua, 350 marines left Panama Sunday for Corinto aboard the collier Justin. They will supplement the bluejackets from the gunboat Annapolis who are on guard at Managua, the capital. The Annapolis is at Corinto.

EAGLES FINISH CONVENTION

CLEVELAND—Administration plans to have future grand aerie conventions of the Fraternal Order of Eagles composed of delegates from state aerie only were defeated in the closing session on Saturday of the national convention. A secret vote on all grand aerie officers at all future conventions was authorized. Installation of the newly elected grand officers closed the 1912 convention.

CAR STRIKE GOES TO OWNERS

CHICAGO—The scene of activity in the proposed strike of Chicago's 10,000 street railway employees shifted to New York Sunday, when L. A. Busby, president of the Chicago City Railway Company, and John M. Roach, president of the Chicago City Railway employees, left for New York city to place the demands of the men before the financial interests controlling the properties.

AMERICAN PARKMEN HAVE OPENED THEIR ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

an inspection will be made of the aquarium followed by a short harbor trip in which a visit will be paid to Governor's and Castle islands.

The party will then proceed to the Strandway playground and again witness an exhibition by school children. From there cars will be taken through Massachusetts and Commonwealth avenues to Norumbega park, thence to Wellesley and the Hunnewell estate, returning to Boston after an inspection of the grounds.

In the evening the members will listen to a lecture on recent travels through China and Japan by Prof. E. H. Wilson, and will be shown a collection of plants native to these countries made by Professor Wilson.

The final business of the convention will be disposed of Wednesday forenoon and the members will embark on a trip through various grounds of the city and will also tour the districts around the North End park, Public Garden, Charlesbank, Charles river basin and under the guidance of W. B. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission, through the Fells and Revere beach parkway; back to some nearby place probably Point Shirley Club, where a clam bake will be served to the members as guests of the city of Boston on the invitation of Mayor Fitzgerald.

COTTON MILL TO LEAVE AMESBURY

AMESBURY, Mass.—Frederick J. Quinn, agent for the Hamilton Woolen Company, announces that, owing to the machinery now in use, the separation of the buildings and the lack of other modern conveniences, his company will remove to Southbridge where land has been bought. The removal, he says, is to take place as soon as the mill has finished with its present stock of raw material.

Amesbury has been a mill town ever since 1812. The present plant has 63,000 spindles and 1680 looms. The annual payroll amounts to about \$350,000. The Hamilton company purchased the present plant in 1881, and Mr. Quinn assumed charge in 1887. The water power plant was recently improved by \$30,000 invested in water wheels and a new concrete dam.

The company has sold its entire holdings for \$100,000.

MOTORBOAT RACE FOR WATERWAYS

PHILADELPHIA—In order to interest yachtsmen along the Atlantic coast in the project for an intracoastal waterway from Boston to Key West, which will be of immense benefit to them, the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, through its president, Congressman J. Hampton Moore, has offered prizes for a motorboat race from Philadelphia to New London, Conn., where the fifth annual convention will be held Sept. 4, 5 and 6.

FREIGHT MEN GO OVER TO A. F. OF L.

By a unanimous vote the Boston & Maine Railroad Freight Handlers' assembly 5572, Knights of Labor, decided Sunday to transfer its affiliation to the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Freight Handlers.

The new union will have a meeting Wednesday night to receive its charter. It was voted to retain the present officers and also the present schedule of meeting times. As the local cannot get a new banner before Labor day, it was decided not to parade this year.

NINETEEN PEOPLE RESCUED

Nineteen persons were rescued and two disappeared when the power boat Pippin capsized in rough water, Sunday, about 50 yards off the end of the pier at City Point. Those for whom search is being made today are two boys, Michael Hartigan and John Smith.

Capt. John Haley, owner of the Pippin, helped to rescue the passengers, among whom were eight young women, three of them being saved by John McDonald, one of the government lifesaving station, and others by Christopher Sullivan, Ira C. Ross and Dalton Wisewell, Edward Dilliver, Frank Hannigan, Dennis Driscoll, Herman D. Stanwood, Wyman S. Eldridge and Roy Prince also helped in the work of rescue.

ELKS LAY HOME CORNER STONE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Englewood Lodge of Elks on Sunday afternoon laid the corner stone of its new home. Elks were present from New York, Brooklyn, Hackensack, Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson. The oration was made by Col. A. T. Halley of Hackensack, chairman of the board of grand trustees.

CONDUCTOR TO RUN FOR MAYOR

Thomas Shine, a conductor of the Boston Elevated and one of the union men prominent through the recent strike, has announced that he will become a candidate for mayor of Malden against Mayor George C. Farrell.

WILSON LEAGUE LEADER NAMED

NEW YORK—Dudley Field Malone, assistant corporation counsel, practically has been selected to have charge of the Young Men's Wilson League throughout the country, it was learned at Democratic headquarters Sunday.

Will You Profit

By Our

August Shoe Sale

Now in
Progress?

The Reduced Prices now prevailing mark the opportune time for replenishing Summer Footwear for Families or Individuals, and acquiring several pairs of Boots, Shoes or Pumps, suitable for Early Fall Wear.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins

47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

GOVERNOR WILSON TO MEET LEADERS FROM WISCONSIN

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson prepared for another busy day when he arose this morning. Among those with whom he has appointments are Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, secretary of the national committee, and F. B. Schulz, state chairman in Wisconsin.

Governor Wilson greeted hundreds of seashore folk Sunday who came from up and down the coast to meet him. Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma was the only political caller.

Plans for New Jersey day at Seagirt next Saturday were completed Sunday. Various delegations from different parts of the state will be received by the Governor and a series of speeches will be made.

Governor Wilson indirectly took a hand Sunday in the political situation in Maine, where the gubernatorial elections in September are expected to reveal the trend of strength of the three presidential nominees in that state.

In response to numerous letters from Democratic leaders in Maine asking Governor Wilson for his attitude on the liquor question, which is a prominent issue in the gubernatorial campaign, Governor Wilson has declared in favor of local option and against having the question made an issue between political parties. The Governor's views were originally set forth in a letter, a copy of which he now is sending throughout Maine.

GOVERNOR WILSON TO ATTEND PICNIC

NEW YORK—It was announced at Democratic national headquarters today that Governor Wilson would attend the annual farmers' picnic at Washington Park, N. J., opposite Philadelphia, on Thursday. He will be accompanied by Edward Grosscup, chairman of the state committee, who conferred at headquarters today with all of the Democratic congressmen from New Jersey on plans to canvass the state for Wilson and Marshall.

Rolla Wells, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, will hold a conference today with William F. McCombs, chairman, and Henry Morgenthau and Charles R. Crane, chairman and vice-chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Wells arrived here Sunday.

DEMOCRATS PLAN TAMMANY DEFEAT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More than 100 Democrats representing nearly all of the up-state counties, conferred here today on plans to end Tammany control in the state. The majority declared they were not on hand to boom any one for office, but merely to find a method to prevent the approval or veto of Charles F. Murphy from being the alleged last word in the selection of candidates for office. Among those present were John N. Carlisle of Watertown, former public service commissioner; Robert Earl of Herkimer, former commissioner of highways; Jacob L. Teneyck of Albany and others well known as anti-Tammany Democrats.

¶ We have made most attractive and important price reductions on This Season's Footwear for Men, Women, Boys, Girls and Children.

¶ Included in the sale are Summer Tans, White Shoes in Canvas or Buckskin, Outing Shoes, for Tennis, Golf or Yachting—in fact every Footwear requirement for the summer and fall vacation season.

¶ Our stock is the largest and most varied in New England.

¶ There is something about the style and quality of our footwear that makes it noticeably different from all others.

¶ An early inspection is advised, as many very popular lines are sure to become broken within the next few days.

D. A. ELLIS' FRIENDS URGE HIS CANDIDACY FOR MAYOR IN 1914

David A. Ellis is being considered by friends as a possible candidate for mayor of Boston in 1914 to succeed Mayor Fitzgerald. Mr. Ellis has not yet authorized announcement of his candidacy.

As an argument for his candidacy his friends point to his record as a member of the school committee, on which he has served for six years, and he is now its chairman.

Sheriff John Quinn, appointed by Governor Foss, to complete the term of the late Fred Seavey, is a candidate for election this fall and in reply to a statement issued by Matthew Cummings declaring his intention of becoming a candidate, Sheriff Quinn expressed himself as much surprised.

It is expected Governor Foss will name a man for the vacancy in the judgeship of the East Boston court this week. He is said to be considering Judge Joseph H. Barnes, who has been first associate justice for 13 years. Judge Barnes is a Republican. His long service as associate justice and the endorsement which he has received from citizens of the community have recommended him for the place.

There are at least 15 candidates for the place.

JOHN D. LONG IS OUT FOR MR. TAFT

John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, who is now at his summer home in Buckfield, Me., has announced himself for the reelection of President Taft and the nomination of Joseph Walker of Brookline for Governor of Massachusetts. John J. Denen of Gloucester, for the past seven years a member of the Republican city committee, has resigned from that position giving as a reason that he is to become a member of the Progressive party.

CHICAGO TO OPEN QUARTERS

CHICAGO—Elmore Hurst of Rick Island, Ill., fresh from Seagirt, N. J., reached Chicago Sunday with information that headquarters for the Democratic National campaign would be established in Chicago next week. He said that Joseph G. Davis of Wisconsin, secretary of the Democratic national committee, will be in charge.

J

COLON WATER SUPPLY IS TO BE IMPROVED BY NEW FILTRATION PLANT

Plans for Proposed Panama Canal Works to Include Construction of Tunnel Gatun Lake to Reservoir

DESIGN APPROVED

COLON, C. Z.—Plans for a new water works and purification plant at Mount Hope, in connection with the improvement of the Colon water supply, have been approved with a single exception, that of a tunnel designed to carry water from Gatun lake.

The preliminary work, consisting of clearing the site at Mount Hope, and of ordering the necessary material, is under way, and efforts are being made to the end that the pumping station and clear water basin may be available for use during the next dry season.

The plans, in general, as prepared in the drafting office of the division engineer at Gatun, contemplated the construction of a tunnel through the ridge separating the watershed of Gatun lake from that of Brazos Brook, for a distance of approximately 600 feet, and at an elevation of 65 feet above sea level, so that with the lake level at 70 feet, the supply of water would be ample.

It was proposed to locate this tunnel at a point three miles east of Quebrancha, a siding on the Panama railroad, about two miles out of Gatun. In referring to this feature of the work, the chairman stated that he regarded it objectionable; first, because of the uncertainty of the material through which the tunnel must pass, and the difficulties that would probably be encountered from slides; and, second, because of the undesirability of cutting this opening through the hills below the general lake level. He requested, however, that further consideration be given to this feature, and that a report be submitted.

In connection with the construction of the tunnel, the plans called for the laying of a 20-inch main inside of it, so that the water from Gatun lake could be carried into the Brazos brook reservoir, and automatically controlled, in such a manner that the level of the reservoir would never fall below 45 feet above sea level. Other work planned in the laying of a 20-inch main from the Brazos brook headgate to Mt. Hope; the construction of an aeration chamber, mixing box, and head house; sedimentation basin; filter building, including clear water well; and pump station. The filtration plant is to be the modern, rapid, mechanical gravity type, designed for a normal maximum capacity of approximately 6,000,000 gallons a day.

The shortage of water at Colon during the past dry season, when the Brazos brook reservoir practically went dry, and water had to be carried in barges to Cristobal from Gatun, or pumped from the Mimi river, itself an uncertain source of supply, makes an adequate and permanent store imperative for the next dry season. At the present time over 3,000,000 gallons of water each day is required for Cristobal and Colon, including wash water for the pressure filters. The new plant has been designed with a view of supplying, if necessary, twice this amount.

LAST OF MEN RESUME WORK ON 'L' TUESDAY

Practically all the street carmen who were on strike entered the various barns of the Boston Elevated company for work today and received their assignments. What few men eligible at the present time remain will return tomorrow, although the time set by the state board of arbitration and conciliation for the complete adjustment of the strike does not expire until next Monday.

Officials of the Street Carmen's union took a holiday Sunday and no meetings were held by the union. Bay View lodge of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen, No. 57, met, however, and passed resolutions expressing gratitude to those who brought about a settlement of the strike.

The officers of the carmen's federated trades council believe that within the next few weeks they will be called into a conference with the management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad concerning the 5 cents an hour increase sought.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION CALLED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Elihu T. Read of Woonsocket, chairman of the Prohibition state central committee, has sent out the call for the state convention of that party, which is to be held Saturday afternoon at 96 Westminster street. Willis H. White will be the nominee for Governor.

INQUIRE INTO CATTLE MARKET
CHICAGO—Agents of the department of commerce and labor have begun a study of conditions in the Chicago cattle market with a view of solving the impending problem in the shortage of beef cattle.

60 years ahead of the National Pure Food Law.

Burnett's Vanilla

LONDON DOCKERS' STRIKE FELT TO HAVE PRODUCED BITTER FRUIT



Strikers' daily meeting on Tower hill where Ramsay Macdonald and other leaders reviewed the dock situation in the metropolis

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is almost impossible for anybody who wishes to hold the scales absolutely level, to discover the actual facts of the strike in the London docks. All that it is safe to assume is that the men, having been completely beaten, were willing to return to work on almost any terms, short of a completely unconditional surrender.

The authorities, on the other hand, would listen to nothing short of this, basing their decision less upon the merits of the particular strike, than on the fact that it is a growing impossibility to arrange any terms which the employers can be certain will be loyally observed. Whosoever the fault may have been which has brought about the present state of things, it is impossible to ignore the wide-spread destitution which has resulted from it.

Up to the time of the Hanley election, the Labor party, with a few exceptions, had not actively participated in the struggle. The inference is not necessarily that it took Hanley to make the Labor party realize the conditions in the docks, but that, up to that time, it had thought that it could do more for the men by working in conjunction with the government than by criticism of it.

Change Is Noticed

Hanley, however, has changed all that, with the result that the chairman of the Labor party, Ramsay Macdonald, has himself been found addressing, in very serious words, the daily meeting on Tower hill. It is evident that passions are beginning to be aroused, and that the men, realizing, at last, how completely they have been beaten, are determined

FISH PLENTIFUL AND SALES AT T WHARF ARE LARGE

Today was one of the most active seen at T wharf in recent years. Every type of fresh fish was in good supply, and sold readily before a brisk demand. Mackerel was more plentiful than it has been in any one day since the early part of the season. Swordfish receipts were heavier than at any time before this year.

Five vessels brought mackerel, the Lucania having 6000 pounds of tinkers, 1000 large by count, and 3000 medium; Ralph L. Hall 1800 large, 1800 medium, and 1000 small; Arthur James 8000 pounds tinkers, Shenandoah 4000 pounds tinkers, and the Philomena 1200 pounds tinkers. The fish were quickly disposed of at 35 cents each for large, 20 cents for medium, and five cents per pound for tinkers, prices which are more seasonable than has been quoted for weeks.

Of the swordfish arrivals, the Priscilla led with a catch of 127 fish. Others were: James & Eather 122, Albert Willard 98, George H. Lube 97, Mary Smett 95, Blanche F. Irving 83, and the Stranger 70. Quotations were seven cents per pound.

Together with the 20 odd swordfish brought in by various groundfish vessels, the supply totaled 712 fish. Averaging 200 pounds apiece, a conservative estimate of the receipts is given as over 142,000 pounds.

Fresh groundfish was also plentiful. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds being brought in by 18 vessels. Including all kinds of craft there were 30 boats at the pier.

NEW COAL FIELD IS BEING WORKED

BRISTOL, Va.—The first shipment in the direction of the lakes from the extensive new coal operations at Jenkins, Ky., has just been made by way of the Baltimore & Ohio's new \$40,000,000 line and the Chesapeake & Ohio. The Jenkins operations promise to be among the most inviting in the South. The Consolidation Coal Company in something over a year and a half has made a lavish expenditure of money in building a model mining town with churches, schools, theaters, hotels, etc., and in opening mines.

to make one last desperate effort for victory.

When Mr. O'Grady flung his order paper on the floor of the House of Commons, and left the building, with the declaration that the conduct of the government was a scandal; when Ramsay Macdonald wrote, in the organ of the party, that the unions had been cheated by the Liberal Association out of the representation of Hanley; and when Mr. Lansbury declared that the business of the House could be delayed, by hook or by crook, until the government intervened on behalf of the men, it became clear that a condition of things had arisen which demanded the most careful handling.

None of the speakers are what are termed "mob orators," and Mr. Macdonald must have been laboring under very fierce passions when he declared, to the audience on Tower hill that, so long as they had a particle of self-respect the men would hate their opponents and those standing by them.

Industrial War Sought

It is the impression of the leaders of the men that the quicker an industrial war can be brought about the better it will be for the industrial forces. Keir Hardie declares that the railway companies, with the support of the government, are training the army service corps men to work trains and signal stations, and that they are building protected engines, with gun emplacements, and ironclad wagons, nominally as a military precaution against invasion, but actually with one eye on the industrial crisis and for any emergency they may be called upon to face.

The London Cab Drivers Association has sent out a leaflet to its members, ad-

vising them not to join the motor reserve, as that reserve is to be utilized, in connection with the regular services, for securing the food supplies and traffic of the country, in the event of a national strike.

Now, whether these facts represent the exact truth or not, is comparatively immaterial. It remains certain that, on both sides, a belief in desperate remedies is gaining ground. It is necessary that this should be understood and that all those who understand it should take part, not in influencing passions, but in endeavoring to see that industrial sanity and real justice shall triumph over the fever of passions and the recklessness of force.

Strikes Are Opposed

(Special to the Monitor)

BLACKBURN, Lancashire.—In a speech at Blackburn delivered recently Arthur Henderson, M. P., said that the "down tool" policy used without regard to responsibility and consequence as it had been lately, would end in proving ineffective.

His argument was not against the power to strike. The position he antagonized was that they should be prepared to strike before they accepted that recognition from the employers which gave 25 years they had been trying to obtain for themselves.

With a full sense of responsibility, said Mr. Henderson, did he declare that wherever they had had the opportunity of meeting the employers, they had done more for those they represented than was ever gained by any strike. This might not prove a very palatable fact, but it was the outcome of 28 years' experience. The strike policy was going to destroy the old policy of recognition.

WORLD PEACE FACTORS AS SEEN BY MR. ELIOT

Three Essential Ones Are Immunity for Certain Lines of Trade, Regulation of Immigration and Exemption of Private Property From Capture at Sea

Immunity for the lines of trade upon which each nationality now depends for raw materials and food supplies, regulation of immigration and the necessity for exempting private property from capture at sea in time of war are given as three essential factors of universal peace by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University and trustee of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, in the interests of which he has just completed a world tour ending in Boston.

Mr. Eliot, with Mrs. Eliot, his granddaughter, Miss Ruth Eliot, and his private secretary, Roger Pierce, sails today on the steamship Camden for Rockland, Me., and Mt. Desert Island, where his summer home near Asticou has been opened by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Norton Eliot. The report on his investigations as to how universal peace could be promoted by the education of public opinion and the development of international intercourse will be prepared there.

Speaking of the steps for universal peace, Mr. Eliot said:

"The first is the adjustment of the present unrestrained commercial competition for trade areas. England and Japan especially would not dare to disarm themselves until they had an absolute guarantee that the lines of trade on which they now depended for raw materials and for foodstuffs would be kept open. Being island kingdoms, they depend almost wholly on territorial bases of supply. Their trade lines must be protected, and that is why they must have large navies.

"The third great factor, and few people realize its importance, is one which the United States has fought for since the beginning. It is the necessity of exempting private property from capture at sea during time of war. But for the value of the loot we would have had comparatively little fighting on the high seas in times gone by.

In relation to politics Mr. Eliot said he was waiting for developments.

"Politics must come down to the bedrock of certain principles," he said. "Our people have had a surfeit of liberty. Therefore they are discontented. But matters will gradually straighten themselves out. "I believe that peace will ultimately come about, just as I believe this discontentment will pass away. But readjustments must come first."

TRAINING SHIP LEAVES PORT

NEW YORK.—The American training ship Adams has left for Southampton, says a Queenstown message to the New York Herald. At Southampton the young sailors will get leave to visit London. On their arrival at Havre they will proceed to Paris.

PROFESSORSHIP FILLED

DENVER.—After a successful pastorate of five years the Rev. Paul E. Kretzman resigned from the Emmaus Evangelical Lutheran church and left for St. Paul where he will take an important professorship in Concordia College, a flourishing German Lutheran institution.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Kress, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Virginia as navigator.

Lieutenant Commander W. M. Hunt detached command Ammen, to navy yard Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Myles Joyce, to assistant inspector of engineering material, Carbon Steel Company, Munnhall, Pa., and Pittsburgh district.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey, Jr., detached receiving ship, Norfolk; to command the Flusser.

Lieut. Owen Bartlett, detached the Connecticut; to the Patterson.

Lieut. A. T. Church detached the Chester; to two months' leave.

Lieut. L. F. Welch detached the Patterson; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. W. H. Allen detached command the Flusser; to command the Ammen.

Ensign M. R. Pierce detached the Rhode Island; to the Castine.

Ensign D. A. McElduff detached the Castine; to the Rhode Island.

Ensign E. F. Clement to the Connecticut.

Ensign A. C. Roberts commissioned an ensign in the navy from June 8, 1912.

Ensign C. A. Harris, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Aug. 5, 1912, in accordance with section 1453 of the revised statutes.

Chief Boatswain Frank Caragher, detached receiving ship, Boston, Mass., to the Washington.

Chief Boatswain P. J. Kane, detached naval academy, to the Asiatic station.

Boatswain W. G. A. Schwerin, to home, wait orders on discharge naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Chief Gunner Edwin Alberts, detached naval magazine, Hingham, Mass., to Asiatic station.

Chief Gunner J. T. Swift, detached naval magazine, Iona island, N. Y., to Asiatic station.

Chief Gunner William Seach, detached Des Moines, to naval magazine, Iona island, N. Y.

Chief Machinist W. P. Davis, placed on the retired list of officers of the navy from Aug. 5, 1912, in accordance with section 1453 of the revised statutes.

Paymaster Clerk P. J. McCloskey, appointed to the Oregon and the Raleigh.

Paymaster Clerk Eugene Dann, appointed to the Arkansas.

Paymaster Clerk E. E. Artois, appointed to naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

The Lebanon is at Philadelphia.

The Solace is at the navy yard, New York.

The Wheeling is at Guantanamo.

The Petrel is at Monte Christi.

The Denver is at San Diego.

The Nashville is at Port au Prince.

The Florida and the Delaware are at Gardiner's bay.

The Connecticut, the Utah, the Louisiana, the Dixie, the Reid, the Flusser, the Lamson, the Preston, the Smith, the Drayton, the McCall, the Paulding, the Roe, the Mayrant, the Perkins, the Sterrett and the Walker are at Newport.

The Brutus is at Rockport.

The Foote is at Southport.

The New Jersey and the Rhode Island have left Newport for Salem.

The Ohio has left Newport for Boston.

The Missouri, the Nebraska, the Patterson, the Ammen, the Burrows, the Monaghan and the Trippe have left Newport for Rockport, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

Aug. 5.—Capt. W. W. Joynes, ordered to the Yamacraw on Aug. 10.

Capt. H. B. West, detached from the Yamacraw upon relief and ordered to the Pamlico.

A retiring board is convened to meet at the treasury department on Aug. 12 for the examination of First Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Detail for the board: Sr. Capt. D. P. Foley, Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, First Lieut. L. T. Cutter, Passed Asst. Surgeon B. W. Warren and Second Lieut. William Williams, recorder.

Capt. of Engineers D. McC. French, ordered to Washington on Aug. 9 for physical examination.

Captain of Engineers J. H. Chalker, ordered to Stamford, Conn., on official business connected with the revenue-cutter service.

August 6.—Second Lieut. of Engineers H. F. Johnson, granted 30 days' leave en route to resume his duties on the Apache.

Third Lieutenant J. M. Earp, granted 14 days' leave upon return of Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox to duty.

Aug. 7.—Constructor J. Q. Walton, ordered to proceed to New York and the works of the Telefunken Wireless Telegraph Company on official business.

Capt. G. M. Daniels, granted seven days' leave upon the return of First Lieut. H. W. Pope.

Aug. 8.—Second Lieutenant P. H. Harrison, granted 15 days' extension of leave.

Cadet Samuel Peacock, ordered to the Gresham.

REPUBLICANS OPEN CAMPAIGN

PORTLAND, Me.—William T. Haines, Republican candidate for Governor, and P. F. Conlon of Boston will open the Republican campaign in Cumberland county next Wednesday, when they will be the speakers at a Republican rally in the Auditorium.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL

Copley Square BOSTON

One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theatre and residential districts.

Opens August 19, 1912

Finest and most luxurious hotel in New England, under same management as PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK. 450 Bed Rooms; each one with bath.

Single Rooms with bath, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5 Double Rooms with bath, 2 persons, \$5 to \$8

SPECIAL RATES WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION FOR PARTIES DESIRING SUITES FOR THE SEASON

FRED STERRY, Managing Director. J. C. LAVIN, Resident Manager.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Things we shall wear next winter,

fashions that are only beginning to be shown in Paris, are to be displayed in Boston all this week by the Jordan Marsh Company. Representatives of the store, 45 in all, have recently returned from abroad, where they went in search of the latest models and brought back with them as baggage in bond some of the most choice models that could be found. Carrying them as baggage, instead of having them sent as freight, these exquisite products are immediately available and are placed on exhibition and sale in Boston almost as soon as is possible in Paris. They come straight from the designer's hands, still warm from his touch, a transit that for rapidity could not be beaten by a woman going privately to take her pick for a given occasion. This is the first display of Parisian models for the coming season to be in Boston. Besides being beautiful the models are interesting and illuminating. Black and white combination are featured. Amber is a new shade introduced in many charming ways, and taupe is once more to the fore. Accordion plaiting and laces are used profusely in the trimming of most costumes. Fur appears on almost everything. On coats and suits it is used extensively and gives distinction not only to dresses that are intended for street and carriage wear, but also to those for luncheon, teas and day receptions. It is combined even with delicate fabrics for evening functions.

Hats to be worn with these different gowns, suits and coats, also are shown, designed by famous makers, and intended for all occasions.

These beautiful things are to be displayed in a novel way. They can be inspected in the display rooms of the Jordan Marsh establishment, but they will be featured in the windows on the Washington street front. All the show windows on the street will be devoted to this display. But this is not all of it. What is to be seen in the windows this morning will not be found in them this afternoon, nor at any other time this week. That which is to be admired this afternoon has not been shown before and cannot be seen again except in the exhibition rooms of the store. So it will be each day. The window display is to be changed twice daily, and at no time will anything be duplicated. An entirely different style idea will be shown in each window in the afternoon from what is shown in the morning. Only the very newest conceptions will be featured.

Silk stockings were regarded by our grandmothers as valued possessions, and at times were handed down to daughter or granddaughter. Today everybody wears silk stockings and everybody aims to wear them every day. They are certainly much neater and more pleasing to the sight than any other kind and the trend of modern improvements is making them more durable, so that it does not seem such an extravagance as it once did to indulge in them. An important sale of silk hosiery begins today at Chandler & Company's store on Tremont street. The quantity is larger and the quality better than the company has ever shown before. Half of the purchase is black, 30 per cent white and the remaining 20 per cent is in colors, tans, pinks, lavenders, blues, purples, greens, rose, browns, yellows, grays and mode, something to go with every costume, and they are for both men and women. They are from one of the largest, and most reliable manufacturers of fine silk hosiery in this country if not in the world, and are of the highest grade of pure silk. Those that are combined with mercerized lisle in the soles or garter tops employ only the best grade of combed Sea Island yarn. Most of the hose have some slight imperfection which does not impair the wearing quality. Silk hosiery for young girls and children is in the lot.

In other parts of the store are to be had such bargains as can be found only at the end of the season, when it will be only a short time more before the goods for the ensuing season will begin to come in; when, indeed, they are even beginning to arrive. Everything that has been left over has been marked down even lower than it was last week. The collections are not large, but where sizes are

a feature all the sizes are to be obtained in one style or another, and always the values are unusual. Scarfs in French chiffon cloth printed in Persian patterns and colorings are a fourth of their usual price. Laces, silk dress patterns, parasols, lingerie suits, skirts, waists, dresses, silk gloves, hats, lace curtains, all can be obtained from a half to a fifth and an eighth less than their regular prices.

As no amount of beautiful costuming can make up for a lack of proper grooming, the zeal for pretty clothes should never be pursued to the neglect of toilet requisites. As a rule these things are expensive, but the Gilchrist Company is now having a sale of toilet articles, reducing their prices so that at least twice as much can be bought now for a given outlay than could have been bought a week ago. Soaps, chamomile cloths, talcum powders, ammonia, nail files, toilet cases, tooth paste, hair brushes, dressing combs, and many other things are included in the sale. With every 10-cent purchase a trading stamp is given, and these trading stamps can later be exchanged for articles of use or beauty.

For the remainder of August the Shepard Norwell Company is offering its patrons special advantages in the purchase of furs. Most of those now on hand were bought before discontent among the workmen sent prices up, and are the products of old, experienced craftsmen. They have been gathered together through fortunate purchases and are guaranteed for quality and workmanship. A large assortment is shown of mink, black fox, black lynx and skunk, from small, single skin effects to large, broad shawls. Long coats are shown in black Russian pony, marmot, muskrat, Russian sable, squirrel, caracul, Hudson seal, mole, beaver, Persian lamb. Automobile coats come in still other furs and show some big bargains. Shawls and pillow muffs are in black fox, black lynx, natural mink and skunk. They are well made and well finished, the fur evidently of excellent quality. They come in a variety of patterns, in the standard styles, and in variations allowing exercise of individual tastes and preferences.

Of moderate price are long coats in black kersey with quilted mercerized lining for women. They are warm, serviceable and inexpensive. Of somewhat better quality but still inexpensive, are coats of Scotch mixtures with natural hamper lining and muskrat collar. Black Russian pony coats, lined with Skinner's gray satin are both warm and modish. From these the coats go up to those made from selected furs of high value.

Charge customers making their selections now will have their purchases placed on their October bills, payable in November. Cash customers will be required to make a deposit of 25 per cent, the rest to be paid Nov. 1. All furs bought at this time will be kept in cold storage free of charge until delivery.

NEW YORK.—One of the two interior men who have penetrated the white of the republic of Guatemala, Russell Hastings Millward, an American explorer, has returned to New York after an absence of two years. In this time Mr. Millward crossed the republic through the unexplored forests, discovered three lakes and took several thousand pictures.

Mr. Millward has been exploring this unknown region in the interest of several geographical societies. He will return in a couple of weeks to carry on the work. He left New York two years ago to explore the interior of the Guatemalan republic and to make a study of the Carib Indians, who make journeys into the dense forests for redwood and mahogany.

When he arrived there he found that Claude Urrutia, a government surveyor for the state, had made a partial trip, but Mr. Millward is practically the first man to have penetrated the remote interior.

EXPLORER TELLS OF WILDERNESSES HE PENETRATED

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GIRL'S DAINTY LITTLE FROCK

Chiffon rose tucked into the girdle

THIS present summer is essentially one of charming materials. All sorts of pretty, dainty fabrics are shown in alluring colors and designs, but nothing makes more attractive dresses than the bordered batistes and voiles.

This one is finished with lace frills and lace banding. The high waist line and the prettily shaped bertha combine to give a quaint effect that is altogether charming and the chiffon rose tucked into the girdle gives just a pretty touch of color.

For August nothing prettier could be devised, but since the skirt is straight and gathered, it can be made of any material—plain ones trimmed to suit the fancy of those that make their own finish.

The waist is slightly full, with separate sleeves that are sewed to the armholes. The bertha finishes the front edges and is arranged over a chemise.

If the low neck and short sleeves are not liked, the chemise can be made high with a standing collar and the sleeves can be cut longer. For between seasons and the cool evenings, that are always found at the mountains at this season bordered chailis with frills of lace or soft ribbon would make a charming as well as practical frock.

For the 10 year size the dress will require 2½ yards of bordered material 24 inches wide with 1½ yards of plain 36 inches wide, 3 yards of banding, 3 yards of wide lace and 5 yards of narrow lace.

The pattern (7229), cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



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GOOD EFFECTS WITH EPONGE

Blue and white combined in costumes

EPONGE of the cotton and linen varieties has won a firm hold upon feminine favor, as have the tissue eponge and eponge neiguse (white flecked). Suits of all white eponge are worn by many girls as substitutes for linen and the material looks fresher even longer than the loose woven crumpled and the soft ramié linens. Whether it is as good looking as the latter is a question of taste. It certainly does not give as good results as linen in the more elaborate type of frock unless it is combined with some lighter cotton material, but it does make up exceedingly well in tailored fashion and in the many more severe one-piece models.

For coat and skirt costumes, not only the white eponge but the colors are popular, particularly certain soft dull blues, khaki and lighter brown tones running up the scale to buff and beige and ecru, and some good old red and rose shades. The blues, strilly tailored and relieved by white at throat and cuffs and by white pearl buttons, are delightful and very serviceable and have enough body to give service well into the early fall.

Good effects are obtained too by using such blue eponge for a coat with a skirt of white eponge or lighter white material, and some of the best looking outing costumes worn by the summer girl are on this order. The coat may be a loose, straight sack affair, but frequently it is belted, at least across the back, and a loose Norfolk coat of dull blue eponge with white eponge collar and cuffs and big white pearl buttons and belted with the blue is attractive in connection with a plain straight skirt of white eponge.

A front panel, deep sleeve bands and yoke or collar of eponge on a simple

frock of marquisette or voile give a likable effect, and sheer marquisette or other sheer cotton blouses trimmed in eponge and worn with a skirt of the eponge makes a comfortable summer morning costume, says an exchange.

Light weight woolen eponge materials are likely to be used this autumn in much the same fashion, and heavier agarie weaves in wool are being shown and promise to have a vogue as trimming in the autumn and winter season. Combined with lighter, smoother surfaced woollens they will be admirable.

Returning to the question of the Norfolk coat and suit, the Norfolk costume of white serge is in evidence wherever summer girls come together, and it would be hard to design anything of a sporting yet dainty sort that would serve a better purpose. It varies greatly in minor details and originality in these details gives smart individuality to a costume, even though it may be built upon regulation Norfolk lines.

There is much in the cut, too, the loose, straight lines that yet succeed in having becoming shapeliness being none too easy of achievement. These white serge Norfolk suits are perhaps at their best in all white, but a touch of color is sometimes introduced and occasionally this relieving touch is in black velvet instead of color, a mere note somewhere about belt or collar or buttons.

Girls have taken enthusiastically to the bright hued Norfolk made up in soft molleton stuffs or rough serge, ample of cut and distinctly sporty in air, and in green, red and blue such frocks are to be seen wherever tennis, golf and other summer sports are the thing. Separate Norfolk coats of this same type in white are much worn too.

DELIGHT IN BEING HOMEMAKER

Ironing-board in an office as an object lesson

WAS there ever a little girl who didn't grow happy over playing house, over mothering her family of doll children? Has there ever lived one who did not joyfully wield her tiny broom or blissfully stitch away on the miniature garments or her bisque or wax baby? Can't you remember yet the thrill of owning a toy range in which you could build a "really, truly" fire—a fire that would cook "really, truly" food? Oh, it was a merry business—the make-believe womanhood! And all the time you and I and the other little girls were unconsciously satisfying, in our pretty play, the deepest instincts of our natures, the woman instincts, writes a contributor to *Today's Magazine*.

Not long ago I was in an office where a number of women are employed, well-dressed, well-groomed, successful women—the women whom you and I sometimes envy. But there was not a really happy face among them; above all, there was not a face which reflected peace. They were all straining to "make good," they were all covertly measuring each other as possible rivals; the very air was hard and bright with the crystals of cold, competitive intellect. Comparing it with my little home, that office seemed far from a pleasant place to spend one's days.

Before I left, however, it was suddenly changed, and by an incident that proved conclusively, at least to me, that what every woman really wants, even though she may complain of it, is the normal woman's life, the woman's toys. Some one produced from her desk a tiny folding ironing-board, fitted with a gay cre-

tonne case. "Just see what I picked up at the Woman's Exchange!" she exclaimed.

In an instant business and business rivalries were forgotten. The other women drew about her in a circle.

"I always did love to iron!" sighed one. And, "Are there any more of these?" inquired another eagerly.

And so I left them, as absorbed as children in the little ironing-board, these women whose salaries were of a masculine dignity. The atmosphere of the office had been warmed and humanized by the awakened woman instinct; the women themselves had become natural and happy. Even I felt the beneficent effect of the ironing-board, though I was used enough to such things.

As a matter of fact, I had been lamenting the departure of my cook when I went into that office. I had been thinking that it would be more agreeable to sit at a desk all day and go home to a hotel at night than to fulfill my own housewifely duties. But I left the office—and the toy ironing-board!—with a recovered zest for the business of dinner-getting, with an old time thrill for "playing house."

Of course I have my moments of discontent. But I recall the picture of those business women bending wistfully over the little ironing-board, and courage and cheer rise within me. I know that I, the home-maker, am the fortunate one—that there's no game to compare with the one of "playing house"—that there's no fun like that of being a woman!

If you will get up in the morning remembering that your housekeeping is the game that you chose long ago, in

TRIED RECIPES

MACARONI WITH CHEESE SAUCE
BREAK one half package of macaroni, preferably the small kind, into pieces and cover it with cold water, letting it stand for five minutes. Then pour the cold water off and place the macaroni in a saucepan with plenty of boiling water salted. Let it boil until it is tender, stirring at intervals to keep it from sticking. In the meantime, put a large tablespoonful of butter in the upper half of a double boiler, the lower part being filled with hot water, and after it has melted stir in a tablespoonful of flour. After blending them turn in a cupful of hot milk, making a rather thin white sauce. Season with salt and paprika to taste, and then pour in a large cupful of cheese which has been put through the meat chopper. This thickens the sauce sufficiently, and when the macaroni is done it is drained and stirred into the sauce. Being in the double boiler it will not stick to the bottom and may be kept hot until the time for serving. Any excess of sauce for the proportion of macaroni may be used the next day by heating it and pouring it over toast in the manner of Welsh rabbit.

ROLLED SANDWICHES
The bread used for rolled sandwiches should not be shortened with butter or lard, for if it breaks easily it cannot be rolled. It should be not over 12 hours old. Butter the loaf, slice and roll up. Pack the rolls closely together and cover with a napkin. If any kind of filling is to be used spread it over the butter before cutting the slice, as it should be used sparingly. Cut the crust from the loaf before it is sliced.—Chicago, Inter Ocean.

CHOCOLATE GINGERBREAD
Mix well one cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soft butter, one half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of water, two cupfuls of flour sifted with one teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, and four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Bake this in a loaf, in a steady oven, until a straw inserted comes out dry. This will be greatly improved by the addition of vanilla or chocolate icing.

SMOOTH GINGERSNAPS
Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of lard, one cupful of sugar, one half cupful of sour milk, one tablespoonful of ground ginger, two eggs, three and one half teaspoonfuls of soda and enough flour to roll thin. Instead of rolling with flour, grease the rolling pin and dough-board well with lard, roll until the dough is thin and bake it in a quick oven. These gingersnaps can be rendered more fancy by the addition of chocolate or vanilla icing, or by sprinkling them with sugar.—Montreal Star.

SALADS THAT ARE APPETIZING

Some variations from the usual compounds

NOVELTY in the arrangement of salads is always in order. New salad materials cannot be created, but care and thought can bring original arrangement of commonplace ingredients. Take for instance what appears to be a whole tomato set in a nest of white lettuce leaves. The tomato has been sliced horizontally with a sharp knife, each incision stopping just short of cutting clear through the vegetable. This avoids any slipping of the slices and keeps the tomato firmly in its original shape. A slice cut from the stem end insures a flat base and a slice cut from the top makes an even foundation for a slice of hard cooked egg from which radiate silvers of green pepper.

The lower side of each incision is spread with a highly seasoned mayonnaise into which has been beaten minced green peppers and grated cucumber. This filling is kept in the center of the slice, so that no hint is noticeable on the outside. This salad is, in fact, a sort of vegetable sandwich. Any woman with originality could devise numberless varieties of filling which might suit the particular salad lovers in her own family. The ease with which such a salad is disposed of is a delight to the partaker. No slipping from under one's fork. No effort to distribute the mayonnaise satisfactorily over the salad material. It is all done for you. All you have to do is to enjoy it.

Another tomato salad, also easy of duplication, shows the tomato gashed vertically. In each incision is spread mayonnaise and a thin ring cut from a large, mild onion is inserted in each opening. These onion rings may be arranged so as to conform exactly to the shape of the tomato. When carefully placed, the alternating stripes of red and white make an attractive bit of coloring. The mayonnaise, being at the lower part of these gashes, works its way well through the pulp, blends with the onion juice, with excellent results as to flavor. Several dots of mayonnaise make an effective toy decoration or a sardine or anchovy may be laid in the opposite direction from the red and white stripes.

One restaurant has made a name for its particular salad make because of the unusual additions he beats into his mayonnaise. A favorite combination is the mixture of chili sauce with the mayonnaise and grated cucumber and cucumber.

Your little girlhood, if you will look, as I've learned to do, for the fun of it, you will find your work turning into play beneath your hands. Not ease, not luxury makes the joy of life, but light-hearted endeavor.

MEALS BY FIRELESS COOKER

Only two a day can be properly prepared

TO those who have not yet experimented with the fireless cooker the question will arise—what to serve?

Which is only secondary to how long must it cook, and how shall I manage to have everything ready for serving at the same time?

Owing to the long time required to cook meats, beans, and many others of the vegetables, it is scarcely possible to prepare the three meals of any one day in the cooker.

Two meals each day may be prepared in the cooker, with possibly the help of your gas or gasoline stove for reheating dishes and making sauces, says the *Woman's Magazine*.

For breakfast spiced prunes (cooked in the spice pickle left from canned peaches) will require (after soaking) 10 minutes' cooking over the fire, and three or more hours in the cooker; therefore these should be done the day before needed.

At bedtime, place beans (parboiled) and the brown bread, which you have prepared after your favorite recipe, in the two compartments of your cooker, after at least 15 minutes over the fire; and they will be done by morning.

Whatever the cereal chosen, it is better cooked overnight, which greatly improves the flavor. Oatmeal (proportion, three parts water to one of meal) requires five minutes over the fire; cracked wheat (six parts water to one of wheat) about the same time; corn meal (three parts water) about 10. Figs or other fruit should be stirred through cereal about an hour before serving time.

If the fish served is halibut, roll a two-pound fish in cheese-cloth and dredge with flour. Put the fish on the rack and add just enough water to cover; when the water boils furiously put in

the cooker. In the morning reheat, remove cloth and skin, and pour over it a drawn butter (or other) sauce.

For dinner, a soup of course may be made the day before and simply reheated, there being no better method known in soup-making than the fireless. Vegetables should be added to the strained stock four hours before needed.

A pot-roast will require (for a five-pound roast) about one hour on stove and 10 in cooker, which would make it available only for the six o'clock dinner. For a noon dinner a fricassee of chicken or veal, requiring only six hours (with 30 minutes on stove); or tripe, 20 minutes on stove, four in cooker; or a stuffed steak, 30 minutes on stove, six hours in cooker, may be substituted.

However, it should be borne in mind that any meat dish may be served for noon by starting overnight, in the morning reheating and returning to the cooker until noon. No harm will result from the extra time in cooker, while on the other hand many meat dishes may be spoiled by undercooking.

When potatoes are cooked with the roast they should be put in an hour before needed, of course reheating the contents as often as the cooker is opened to put things in.

Custard, in cups, will require from three to four hours in the cooker; if desired brown, set under the flame of your gas-stove a few minutes.

A leg of mutton may be boiled 18 minutes, with seasonings, and six hours allowed in the cooker.

White bread takes on a rich nutty flavor by slow cooking in the fireless. Half fill baking-powder cans, put on cover and set in water vessel for 20 minutes over fire, then remove to fireless for three hours of cooking, after which unfold and brown in oven.

KEEPING GUESTS ENTERTAINED

Ideas for the hostess and the mother

AT AN afternoon party the hostess collected the baby pictures of each mother, arranged them on the wall and had a guessing contest on "Who's Who in Babyland." After refreshments there was a round table. Each mother wrote some question relating to the welfare or pleasure of her child and these questions were answered by the guests.

Another group of mothers was entertained by a kindergarten teacher who told stories for very little children, just the kind every mother wished to know and tell her babies; stories of birds, sun-

shine, flowers, mother-love, kindness to pets. Then she sang some kindergarten songs. The mothers sat at small tables on which were placed colored paper, scissors and paste and learned how to make some simple paper toys and busy work. The babies themselves were placed in charge of the kindergarten teacher's assistant and had some little finger games and a romp. This party was so successful that the guests formed a little club and engaged the teacher to give them a course in story telling and games, says *Today's Magazine*.

A china shower can be carried out in oriental style by wrapping each piece of china in a gay paper napkin, placing them all on a wicker or lacquer tray edged with paper chrysanthemums. Have this tray borne by two little girls in kimonos, a third following and holding a Chinese umbrella over the tray. The bride-elect is placed in a red and gilt chair on a dais under an umbrella. While she opens the gifts, have selections from "The Mikado" played.

A little white cabinet holding blue and white jars for kitchen condiments, was given to one bride-elect, the guest of honor being handed the key.

One hostess arranged a little pageant with children as flower girls, one as a miniature bride and maid of honor. Each child carried a gift wrapped in a huge pink paper rose. They circled around the bride-elect who stood under an enormous pink rose depended from the chandelier.

At a shower luncheon the guest of honor found the gifts, pieces of table linen, wrapped in silver paper tied with violet raffia, arranged in a circle in the center of the table. On each package was a large letter, the whole spelling "Joy to the Bride." A tall silver vase with a spreading bouquet of pink roses and asparagus fern was the centerpiece. This bride-elect was going on a sea voyage and the favors were tiny boats of silver paper with white sails resting on silver paper waves. On each sail was a letter, the whole spelling "Bon Voyage."

MODES IN BRIEF

Very charming are the net fichus edged with shadow lace and daintily hand embroidered.

Sailor collars of Irish lace add a dressy air to an otherwise plain linen or taffeta frock.

Linen collars and cuffs finished with a single scallop are new and are intended to be worn with the dark linen coat suits.

Very Frenchy are the dainty bows of Irish lace with three-inch ends. These could be easily copied at home.—Pittsburgh Sun.

MUSLIN FLOWERS

Roses and sweet peas of dyed spotted muslin are among the many new millinery flowers which have been evolved this season, says the *Washington Herald*. With a little cleverness these might even be carried out at home, the white muslin being made to take on different gradations of tone by means of powder dyes, or cut out of muslin in pretty shades of pink, crimson, and yellow.

The Good that the Clean Daily Newspaper is doing in the home



is most clearly shown by the appreciation with which the Monitor is daily received in the family circle throughout the world.

The reason that it is so cheerfully welcomed is because it in every way is designed for EVERY home, no matter where that home may be. Because it leaves out and does not recognize as news all of the dismal shocks in the daily round of happenings, because it passes over the unimportant, the disastrous and the offensive items, which are looked upon as news by the press generally, because it carefully censors all of its advertising to see that its advertising columns are just as clean and wholesome as its news space, because it avoids vindictive discussion and a partizan attitude in its editorial opinion; because its features for the children and its appeal to the homemaker and housewife are so strong and helpful—these are things which make the Monitor so well liked by and desirable for the home circle. The financial and market, sporting, editorial, cable and general news pages appeal particularly to the head of the family, but the Monitor interests and helps and entertains all classes of readers who want the best in newspaper ideals and contents.

GET THE MONITOR TODAY, AND GIVE IT AN HOUR'S READING, AND YOU WILL SEE FOR YOURSELF HOW GOOD A NEWSPAPER CAN BE WHICH TRIES TO LIVE UP TO HIGH IDEALS AND TO DO REAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

DO YOU EVER REALLY LISTEN?

Or are you thinking what you are going to say?

DID you ever sit at a ladies' luncheon party and keep quiet yourself long enough to notice that everybody is talking to everybody else, and no one is listening to any one else?

What is extraordinarily funny about it is that when a woman has to keep quiet and appear to listen she is so intent on thinking what she wants to say herself that she is talking hard in her thought even when the sound of her voice is not heard.

If she is a bright woman, and can really say brilliant things, the danger is that her brilliancy is spoiled entirely by her own consciousness of it, and her own consequent inability to appreciate the brilliancy of the other woman—because she is too much engaged with herself to listen to others.

I do not speak with any intentional disrespect for woman—my respect for her is so truly genuine that I am grateful for any opportunity I may have to throw a high light upon her faults.

The trouble is that people not only do not stop to listen—they do not stop to think, writes Annie Payson. Call in the *New York Times*. The tendency is for every woman to be so engaged with herself that she knows nothing clearly about any other woman except as the other woman has relation to herself. And yet the increase of interest, the entire expression of life, is so much greater when we are interested outside of ourselves and irrespective of ourselves that when once our attention is called to the steadily contracting effect of egotism we leave no stone unturned to get out of our own way.

The definition of a bore is: "A man who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself." We might put it in another way: "A man who will persist in saying everything he has to say when you are yearning to say everything you have to say."

Though you may be a comparatively quiet woman, watch yourself for a day or more to see how large a proportion of the time you are pushing to say what you want to say, and how small a proportion of time you are giving any real attention to what any one else has to say, particularly in an argument.

A is full of her side of the question, and B is full of the opposite on her side. Each is eager to convince the other, and the result is worse than not listening.

If you want to convince another of your side of a question, the very best way to bring her toward that conviction is to let her feel you are listening with quiet consideration to her side.

Of course one gets even clearer light if she does not care whether she is right or the other woman is right, but only cares to find right itself. That insures most courteous listening. But, alas! few of us have grown to the heights of such real common sense, although we hope that many of us are on the way to it.

Take a mother with her child. How often an irritated mother will refuse to listen to a child's explanation if some action seems to have been naughty.

If we will not listen to the children, how can we ever expect the children to listen to us when we have that to teach them which they should learn. We must set them an example of listening when they are full of something they really need to say, and that will help them to respect our effort to teach them to stop talking when it is a child's place to keep still.

If we will individually give our attention to cultivating the habit of listening the reward of such habit will be greater than any one knows until he has found it, and far greater than any one would believe when told of it by another. It is more than worth while, ladies; please try it.

TOWELS CLEANED

The worst soiled or dingy towels will become sweet and white with this treatment, says the *Montreal Star*. Cover with cold water and set them on the back of the range. Add a little shaved, pure, white soap and the juice of a lemon. Let the water come to a boil gradually. If very-much soiled repeat the process. Rinse in tepid water and then in cold water.

TO CLEAN BRASS

To clean brass pour strong ammonia on it, then scrub well with a brush, rinse in cold water, and polish with a soft dry cloth, says the *Montreal Star*. Lacquered brass should be washed occasionally with warm, soapy water, and then dried with a soft cloth, and polished with a chamois skin.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

LEXINGTON

Eugene G. Kraetzer, secretary and treasurer of the Lexington Old Belfry Club, has posted in the clubhouse the list of committees that are to have charge of next year's activities. They follow: Executive, Arthur C. Whitney; John A. E. Mulliken, Robert P. Clapp, James Stuart Smith and S. Lewis Barbour; house, John A. E. Mulliken, chairman; Arthur C. Whitney and Mrs. Ralph L. Stevens; auditing, Frederic R. Gelloupe, chairman; Charles H. Rudd and Arthur B. Howe; membership, Daniel G. Tyler, chairman; Leroy S. Brown and George S. Gilmore; entertainment, President Elwyn G. Preston, chairman; Mrs. Charles B. Davis and William W. Rouse; bowling, Louis A. Crone, chairman; Mrs. C. P. Johnson and William F. Mulliken; dance, William L. Smith, chairman; William H. Ballard and Miss Josephine Gelloupe; tennis, Lester T. Redman, chairman; Miss Frances S. Locke and Lawrence W. Watts; card, Hayden M. Saben, chairman; Walter R. Champney and Miss Alice Reed; pool and billiards, S. Lewis Barbour, chairman; Charles E. Dale and George W. Russell.

Frank D. Pierce, chairman of the selectmen, will be a candidate at the coming primary, Sept. 24, for representative of the 29th Middlesex representative district, which comprises Lexington and Arlington.

STONEHAM

Further efforts are to be made by local authorities to have the metropolitan park commission order the Bay State Street Railway Company to double-track its line from here through the Middlesex Fells reservation, in accordance with the officially expressed desire of citizens of the town. Representative A. N. Newhall, chairman of the Board of Trade committee on transportation, reports that the metropolitan commission has promised to take the matter up at once.

The Stone & Forsythe company box factory is to move to its new plant in Everett soon and the Board of Trade has taken up the work of finding a new industry for its local building. The manufacturers committee has been authorized to spend money to advertise for a tenant.

BEDFORD

The executive committee of the Bedford old home celebration, of which Irving L. Hodgson is chairman, will meet this evening in the selectmen's room at the town hall to hear and act upon the reports of the various committees appointed last week to arrange for the celebration.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor of the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church, leaves today on his annual "tramp" through the White mountains. He will go direct to Plymouth, N. H., and from there will start on his tramp trip. In company with Mr. Taylor will be Claude A. Palmer, Paul R. Bennett and Mr. Crocker.

At the union vacation service of the Park Avenue Congregational, the First Methodist Episcopal and the Arlington Heights Baptist churches, held Sunday morning in the former church, the Rev. Leonard Oechel, pastor of the Methodist church, occupied the pulpit.

MEDFORD

The two postal savings banks, one at Medford and the other at West Medford, opened the first of the month, are receiving many small depositors, more than 100 accounts having been opened.

ROXBURY

Work on the Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal chapel, which was partially burned last winter, is nearing completion and services will be held in the new chapel by Sept. 8. It is not expected the auditorium will be ready for occupancy much before Oct. 1. The dedicatory exercises will be held with Bishop Hamilton present.

Many of the patrons of Teaneah beach are talking over the presentation of a petition to the bath commissioners asking that the bath house be set back at least 15 feet to allow for a wider beach. The popularity of the beach has grown to such extent that the present quarters are inadequate and the beach is much too narrow for the large number of bathers.

The Boston Elevated has purchased for Superintendent Frank I. Wilkins of division 3 and Harry Webber of division 1, automobiles for their use on the district. They will be delivered soon.

MALDEN

The ward 3 Republican committee has elected as state delegates: G. H. Graves, Frank D. Stevens, Parker R. Browne and Councillor Alexander McGregor. Ward 4 has elected as delegates: Former Mayor G. L. Richards, Austin H. Roby, Milton French and Walter H. Lord. Some of these delegates are Roosevelt supporters.

Mayor George L. Farrell has written a letter to the Boston school committee that the city refuses to pay a bill for tuition in a Boston trade school of a Malden pupil who attended there last year.

BRIDGEWATER

The Dakin place on South street, recently partially burned, is being rebuilt. The work of making a number of improvements to the state normal school buildings is nearly completed.

A meeting of the committees appointed by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society is to arrange for the annual fair with the Halifax grange to be held in September.

WAKEFIELD

The plan of Commonwealth avenue, Boston, will probably be adopted by the residents of Elm street to beautify that portion of the residential side of the town. The plan is to work in cooperation with the light board, who purpose to erect poles for wires there, and to ask the town to adopt a legislative act which would permit the carrying out of the project by allowing a division of the street and the laying out of a central grass plot, planted with trees and shrubs.

Edwin C. Miller, chairman of the municipal light board, has sent to the commissioners of Reading official notification of this town's refusal to supply gas to Reading beyond the town line. Action will be taken upon it by the Reading board tonight. Mr. Miller in the letter states that his board believes that the rejection of the proposition by local citizens was due largely to the possibilities of litigation, there being question as to the validity of the franchise formerly held by the People's Company.

READING

Arrangements are being made by a committee of the Fowle Kindred Association for the annual reunion and basketball picnic on Labor day, which by invitation of the secretary, Miss Mabel A. Fowle, Eaton, will be held on the historic farm of the late Timothy Fowle in North Reading. He was president of the association. Those who will attend are largely residents of Woburn, Reading, North Reading, Wilmington, but many descendants of the original Fowle family of Woburn are expected. Speaking and election of officers will be two features of the program. Arthur A. Fowle of Woburn, acting president, will be master of ceremonies.

For the first time the assessors' blue book, just out, contains an alphabetical list of all persons assessed for poll taxes. The customary street list is also included. M. F. Charles, town clerk, has copies ready for distribution to citizens.

WINCHESTER

The local Italian residents are to give a display of fireworks on Manchester field Thursday evening.

Charles A. Lane is being mentioned by his friends as a candidate for representative. Frank E. Rowe has entered the representative contest for the Republican nomination and John F. Holland has also announced his candidacy. Winfield F. Prime has filed papers for the same nomination.

Arthur T. Downer of this town, president of the Massachusetts State Laundrymen's Association, will represent this state at the national convention to be held in Detroit this week.

MILTON

Work has begun in tearing down the historical old station on the New Haven road here. It is expected that in another week the ancient structure will have been entirely leveled and a fine new stairway put in from the Adams street side for easier access to the new station.

A movement has been started here for providing camping facilities for girls. Mrs. W. W. Churchill of Churchills lane heads the movement and will open the first camp tomorrow.

PEMBROKE

The annual celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town closed Saturday evening with a display of fireworks. Saturday was grange day and a field day under the auspices of the state grange was held at Mayflower grove.

The public schools in town will open on the Tuesday after Labor day. Repairs to the school buildings are now being made. There will be few changes in the corps of teachers.

ROCKLAND

Mrs. George Lapham entertained the members of the Leisure Hour Club at her summer home, Sands Hill, Scituate, Sunday.

The Arts and Crafts Club will meet at the residence of Mrs. G. W. Howland on Liberty street this evening.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Congressman Robert O. Harris of this town left Sunday for Washington to attend Congress.

The boy scouts returned Saturday night from the Blue Hills, where they had been camping for a week.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Senior Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist church has elected: President, Luther E. Stiles; vice-president, Arthur W. Parry; chairman of lookout committee, W. A. Sowerby; chairman of prayer meeting, Mrs. S. B. Hetherington.

FIFTY GEOGRAPHERS FROM EUROPE READY FOR TOUR OF UNITED STATES

NEW YORK—Fifty representatives from geographical societies and universities of 16 European countries have enrolled for the coming tour of the United States as guests of the American Geographical Society, announcement of which was made some time ago. The tour is to begin with a celebration here of the opening of a new building of the American Geographical Society, marking the sixtieth anniversary of the organization.

Prof. Wm. Morris Davis of Harvard is to conduct the excursion to cover approximately 10,000 miles. The start will be made Aug. 22. After crossing to Seattle and San Francisco, the party will return through the Grand canyon and the southern states, reaching New York on Oct. 17.

ARLINGTON

E. Nelson Blake, president of the Arlington First National Bank, spoke Sunday morning at the Arlington First Baptist church. Mrs. Blake sang several soprano solos.

At the last meeting of the selectmen, Joseph H. Eaton was appointed fence viewer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Murray.

At the last meeting of the Arlington Business Men's Association's committee on the new Spy pond athletic field grand stand, it was found that \$1000 more was needed for the erection of the stand. The committee has received subscriptions from the following citizens: Ivers L. Wetherbee, Daniel Wyman, J. Herbert Mead, William E. Hardy, Napoleon J. Hardy, Arthur J. Wellington, Clinton W. Schwamb, Frank H. Abbey, Joseph Southall, Frank Bott, Oswald A. Yeames and Harry L. Hill.

NEWTON

The assessors announce that the tax rate for this year will be \$17.40, a reduction of 20 cents from last year. This is announced as possible despite the fact that there has been an increase of \$66,030.80 in state and city taxes, by reason of the steady growth in Newton's wealth during the past few years.

Another fishing party is being arranged by the Newton Y. M. C. A. for Aug. 22, owing to the success of the last one. The business men of Newton have been invited to take part in the affair. The Waban boy scouts have been organized as troop 10 of Newton, Boy Scouts of America. Dr. John B. May of Waban is scout master and Philip Baie of Windsor road is first patrol leader.

NORWELL

The annual reunion of the Stetson Family Association will be held next Saturday at the Stetson homestead at Church Hill.

The annual field day of the Sons of Veterans camps of Rockland and Abington will be held next Saturday afternoon and evening at Ridge Hill grove.

The Arts and Crafts Society of this town will have an exhibit at the Marshfield fair for the latter part of the month.

BOSTON-NORWAY DIRECT SERVICE RESTS ON FUNDS

Direct service between Boston and Bergen, Norway, by a new line of steamships depends on the raising of money in this city and the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the port directors are now trying to carry this through as the result of a conference with F. Zimmerman of Chicago, representative of the newly organized Norwegian American line.

The new line is to put on a direct service with New York from Bergen early next spring, being already committed to that plan. Two new 12,000-ton combination freight and passenger steamships are to be delivered next February and May for the New York service but a third steamer will be added to the line if sufficient Boston capital is forthcoming.

H. M. Bischo, traffic manager of the Boston & Albany railroad, has been the prime mover in the proposal that Boston be included in the new service. He was zealous at first of having Boston made the western terminal but the plans of the line could not be changed so Mr. Bischo introduced Mr. Zimmerman to the port directors and the transportation department of the chamber.

Securities for the new service to New York have been sold in Norway and among the Norwegian Americans in the northwest and the Norwegian government has voted a subsidy for the first three years.

NEBRASKA'S BUMP ON SUNKEN REEF IS NOT SERIOUS

ROCKPORT, Mass.—Conveyed by the Missouri, the battleship Nebraska which on Friday scraped what is believed to be a sunken rock off Newport, arrived here on Sunday. It was reported that beyond scraping plates, starting a few rivets and causing a slight leak in one compartment, no other damage was sustained. The Nebraska and Missouri were accompanied as far as Cape Ann by the battleships Rhode Island and New Jersey. These vessels are to come here today.

By Saturday the vessels are scheduled to sail, although they may remain a day or two longer. The Nebraska, however, is to start for Boston tomorrow where she will drydock at the Charles-town navy yard for examination.

After the Nebraska struck the reef it was at first determined to proceed to the Charles-town navy yard and drydock, but it being evident that the actual damage was negligible, it was decided to adhere to the original program and make Rockport harbor. On the passage there was no indication that the damage was at all serious, as no increase of leakage was observable under steam and strain.

SAWMILLS WORK WITH FULL CREWS

ST. MARIES, Ida.—Lumber operations have started in full swing in this locality. Recently the Wray & Stine Company started their shingle mill with a full crew.

A crew of 30 men started to work a few days ago on the construction of the new Eagle mill near here. Four carloads of machinery have already arrived and work will be started shortly on a spur from the Chicago & Milwaukee to the mill site.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

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"THE ELEMENTAL" ANALYZED AS RELATING TO MEN AND THINGS

Much That Has This Formal Title No More Fundamental or Elementary Than Anything Else

SHUN "ICS" AND "ALS"

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

In a paper that we wrote a few days since, we tried to make the point that "nature" was not necessarily savagery and that what was held to be natural by some, was by no means the best for human society. In still another paper we tried to show that much that has sought for the title of "human" in point of interest, was as a matter of fact no more so than many other interests that hold men's attention, and that all interest, really such as came within everybody's observation, was human, that humanity was not to be described in terms of violence or by what outrages and shocks. We dare say that we made our point none too well, nevertheless, we shall essay to make another that to us seems to come within the same thought, namely, that much that has the formal title of "elemental" is no more fundamental or elementary than anything else. To this we add the postulate that much that is called elemental is nothing of the sort, a point that we purpose to develop later.

In politics, literature and questions having to do with economy, it is a safe rule always to beware of the "ics" and the "als," those handy caudal appendages of modern terminology. When we see a respectable word that hitherto has never lacked clothes of its own when it needed them, appears wagging an "al" behind it, then we may look for the appearance of somebody that has "discovered Shakespeare"; when we see some steady, journeyman noun with an "ic" stuck into it so that it shall do embarrassed duty as a kind of adjective, then we must generally look for some one that has stumbled on Magna Charta or feels impelled to improve upon it. Life, liberty and the pursuit of a phraseology are the undoubted privileges of an enlightened age and we are thus brought back to an example of the "als" in elemental, the adjective used admirably to describe certain characters and incidents in the literature of the moment. It will often be found that when the word is used something violent or even unpleasant has happened, and it is told us or implied that such is elemental, that is, that it gives us a glimpse of the simon pure, unadorned man, man with the point of the boards, man as he must really be under his "adventitious wrap-pages." This must be the meaning, because an element is something unadorned and unchangeably fundamental in a man's character, otherwise it would not be element or real.

Elementalists and ordinary men must agree that reality can have no superlatives, otherwise an attribute that is at once real and superlative must be attached to a man yet not of him, tied to him like a toy balloon and floating in his neighborhood. We then discover, if the elementalists are right, that man, the real man, has in his composition something that must be shown to us by an exhibition of brutal rage or unreasoning will or animal appetite. We can even admit that he can display emotions or do things that he does not deserve so unpleasant a description, that he loves or is glad or sorry or that he does something in no wise brutal, but because he presents himself in a guise of some simplicity, he is called elemental and a superior reverence is called for in the study of his character. Why are not all of us elemental?

Has a man got to work in an iron foundry or to live in striking distance of the Arctic circle, to be elemental? If so, then the negligible portion of humanity that remains must be in a very bad way indeed. The ordinary man may not wish to be elemental after the manner of Vikings that toss their yellow

STORES AND OFFICES

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SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. REAL ESTATE LOANS. 175 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

STUDIOS
SUNNY Living room and business photo studio; first location; modern improvements; rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 281A Boylston St. Phone B. B. 600

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it Dept. 7, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

SALESMEN WANTED
TRAVELING SALESMAN acquainted with and selling Indiana clothing and dry goods trade to sell on commission, manufacturer's line of men's, women's, children's, infant's knit underwear as side line. Trade partly established. Must have good references and ability. Write 419 Stevens Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—By young lady, university graduate, position as traveling companion, secretary or teacher with refined Christian people; references. Address V 50, Monitor Office.

TYPEWRITERS
RENT from the manufacturers—See 2 Oliver Typewriters, THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 140 Congress st.

600,000,000 words a day. But that is only the use of words in discussion of the political business of the country as attended to in the halls of Congress. It is not more than 5 per cent of the total use of words in this country, for the use of a word must be counted each time it is used in expression of thought, just as a penny is used over and over again in traffic regardless of the fact that it is the same coin each time. Americans make use of greater variety of words than any other people, and generally in much better form as regards pronunciation and compounding into sentences.

WICHITA EAGLE—How much traffic can the Panama canal be expected to control? That is a question that is naturally being asked as that watery way nears completion. In answering such a question everything must be based on the facts of the advantages such a route will give. Business is done for profit, and the entire problem is one of business advantages. . . . It is probable that the traffic using the Panama canal will increase more than 60 per cent between 1915 and 1925. If, however, it be assumed that the advance will be but 60 per cent during that decade the shipping upon the Panama canal will reach 17,000,000 tons net register by 1925. This figure may seem large, but it is, as a matter of fact, less than the present amount of the traffic of the Suez canal. In fact, the tonnage using the Suez route in 1915 will be in excess of 20,000,000 tons net register, and unless the use of that watery way should increase at a much slower rate than it now advancing the tonnage of the Suez canal will equal 35,000,000 tons in 1925. The present is the age of world commerce, and it is bound constantly to increase with the well-known increase in the world's population, and the higher standard of living that is growing up in every country.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM—The United States is a country of words. Money is a small circulating medium as compared to words. Billions of words are used daily to one cent of cash. In the halls of Congress alone 165,000,000 words are used daily. That measurement is found in the Congressional Record as it is printed daily, and that has to do only with the words used in official business on the floor of each house, the millions of words used in committee rooms and corridors not being printed in the Record. Some of these get into the newspapers. Multiply even the 165,000,000 words used in Congress daily by 300 to include their appearance in the newspapers and then by 1,000,000 or 10,000,000 to represent the use of the same words by the readers, and the total is 1,650,000,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WICHITA EAGLE—How much traffic can the Panama canal be expected to control? That is a question that is naturally being asked as that watery way nears completion. In answering such a question everything must be based on the facts of the advantages such a route will give. Business is done for profit, and the entire problem is one of business advantages. . . . It is probable that the traffic using the Panama canal will increase more than 60 per cent between 1915 and 1925. If, however, it be assumed that the advance will be but 60 per cent during that decade the shipping upon the Panama canal will reach 17,000,000 tons net register by 1925. This figure may seem large, but it is, as a matter of fact, less than the present amount of the traffic of the Suez canal. In fact, the tonnage using the Suez route in 1915 will be in excess of 20,000,000 tons net register, and unless the use of that watery way should increase at a much slower rate than it now advancing the tonnage of the Suez canal will equal 35,000,000 tons in 1925. The present is the age of world commerce, and it is bound constantly to increase with the well-known increase in the world's population, and the higher standard of living that is growing up in every country.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOSTON

Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 475 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
P. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.
Jennie Marzani, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington.
F. E. Richardson, 212 Meridian st.
Minard & Thompson, 797 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON

H. L. Bowthorn, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Richard, 212 Meridian st.
Richard McDonnell, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON

Howard Frisbie, 104 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 505 West Broadway.

ALLSTON

Allston News Co.
Amesbury
Howes & Co., 333 Main st.

ANDOVER

O. P. Chase
Arlington News Company
L. H. Cooper

AYER

Sherwin & Co.
Beverly
Beverly News Company
Brighton

BRIGHTON

W. D. Paine, 235 Washington st.
Brookline
George C. Holmes, 160 Main st.
M. H. Thompson, 17 Center st.

BROOKLINE

Amee Bros., Harvard square.
F. L. Beunk, 265 Massachusetts ave.
George B. Leonard, Canton

CANTON

As Blandford, 125 Winthrop st.
Smith Brothers, 125 Winthrop st.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS

Danvers News Agency
East Cambridge
D. B. Shugborough, 278 Cambridge st.

EAST CAMBRIDGE

James W. Hunsberr, 274 Main ave.
Charlestown
S. A. Whitcomb, 100 State st.

CHARLESTOWN

Dorchester
B. H. Hunt, 1400 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 200 Bowdoin st.

DORCHESTER

M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. H. McDermott, Glendale square.
J. W. Mills, newswriter, 41 So. Main.

FAIRHAVEN

L. M. Harcourt
Fitchburg
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FITCHBURG

J. W. Batechelor
Forest Hills
James H. Little, 100 Hyde Park ave.

FOREST HILLS

Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.
Haverhill
William E. Fairbank, 23 Main st.

HAVERHILL

Charles G. Fairbank, 23 Main st.
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.
P. F. Dresser, 731 Center st.

LEOMINSTER

A. C. Hosmer
Lowell
G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimac st.

LOWELL

G. N. Bred, 325 Main st.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Broad st.
L. P. Russell, Malden

MALDEN

H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R. B.)
Manchester, Mass.
L. W. Floyd

MANCHESTER, MASS.

Medford
W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.
Frank H. Peak, 135 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.
N. E. Wilson, West Medford
George L. Lawrence

NEW BEDFORD

V. A. Rowe
New Bedford
G. L. Briggs, 100 Purchase st.

NEW BEDFORD

Newburyport
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.
A. S. Peterson

NEWBURYPORT

Rosinade
W. D. Davis, 100 Poplar st.
Charles A. Smith

ROSLINDALE

L. A. Chapin
Reading
M. F. Charles

READING

Roxbury
R. Allison & Co., 140 Warren st.
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.

ROXBURY

W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.
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SALEM

SALEM

A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.
Salem
A. Ward, 25 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

SPRINGFIELD

Roberts Shop, 100 State st.
Bridge and 620 Main st.
C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.

SPRINGFIELD

The Knickerbocker, 100 State st.
C. W. Conklin & Co., 407 State st.
Highland Point & W. P. Co., 814 State st.

WALTHAM

W. J. Kew, 15 Church st.
W. N. Towne, 220 Moody st.
W. J. Kew, 15 Church st.

WALTHAM

West Somerville
L. H. Smith, 11 College ave.
Weymouth

WEST SOMERVILLE

Winchester
Winchester News Company
F. A. Easton Company

WINCHESTER

Woburn
Bridgeport
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

WOBURN

Bridgeport
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.
Hampden
B. A. L. B. Smith & Co.

BRIDGEPORT

Lewiston
N. D. Estes, 321 Washington st.
Portland

LEWISTON

W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st.
Eugene Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.
T. M. Lead, 12 Hanover st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nashua
F. P. Trow
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

NASHUA

Westbury
Bigelow's Pharmacy
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

WESTBURY

VERMONT
Bigelow's Pharmacy
Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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APPRENTICE (iron work), in South Boston; \$5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

APPRENTICE (submarine steam pipe and boiler covering), \$8.40; in Chelsea; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

APPRENTICE (brass finish, Monitor lathes); \$5.60. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

BAKERS WANTED—Good position for good men of experience and reliability. GRIDLEY LUNCH CO., 47 Summer st., Boston.

BARRIER—First-class young American wanted at once. P. H. CARR, Hopkinton, Mass.

BLACKSMITH—Wanted, a good all-around blacksmith, first-class horseshoer; for steady job year-round; good salary. Apply G. W. GRIME, cor. Bow and Park sts., Beverly, Mass.

BLACKSMITH—HELPER—(Shooting and carving work); \$12.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send 2-cent stamp for application blank.

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WORLD FACING NEW ISLAM SEES ARABS INSTRUCTING ITALY

Great Fact Still Supreme in Turko-Italian Conflict Is That Final Word Rests With Fighters of Desert
END IS UNKNOWN

Placing his finger on the desert tribesmen of Tripoli, burning with Muhammadan zeal, as the solution to the Turko-Italian conflict, the writer of the special international review for the Monitor sees a new Islam high on the horizon.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Once again the smoldering embers of the wide-spread struggle in the near east have been fanned into a fitful flame by the Italian torpedo boat attack on the outer ports of the Dardanelles, and once again Italy has given evidence of the tenacity with which she clings to her original trust, that the conquest of Tripolitania is to be achieved by other means than the powers of her own arms.

From the very commencement of hostilities, now nearly a year ago, to the present day, every move of the Italian forces seems to have been made rather with a view to impressing Italy and the rest of Europe than as a part in any intelligent plan of campaign. The 10 hours bombardment of the evacuated town of Tripoli in the early days of last October, the gradual creeping out along the coast, under cover of the fleet, and, at the right moment, the "capture" of "important strategic positions," the

bombardment of Hodeidah, the attack on Beyrout, the occupation of Rhodes, and the rush on the Dardanelles, all go to show how persistently Italy has expected and still expects European intervention. None of these activities, and least of all that slow, and clearly not serious advance into the deserts around Tripoli town, which so sorely tries the patience of the Italian press, can be explained on the ground that they really form part of the campaign, or of any definite plan of action.

Truth Filtering Out

Little by little the truth about the conditions of things in Tripoli, what the Italians are really doing, what the Turko-Arab forces are really doing, and what the natural conditions in this so largely terra incognita really are is beginning to filter through into the press of Europe, and the more that is known the less does Italy's conduct of the war make good its claim to commendation. The "famous victories," so frequently written large across the news bills scattered up and down the streets of the Eternal city, are seen more and more clearly as strangely barren of result, and day by day the Italian peasant and artisan when he asks the question "But what have we gained?" is less satisfied with the answer of old Kaspar:

"Why that I cannot tell" said he, "But 'twas a famous victory."
Turkey it is true is passing through something which very nearly approaches a revolution at home. A few days ago, agitation, which for months had been steadily growing against the government swept up to a crisis. The cabinet, which, but a few days before, had secured an almost unanimous vote of confidence from the Chamber, resigned, and the famous committee of union and progress, for nearly four years the real "power behind the throne" has been for the present at any rate deposed.

Vienna, always apprehensive of any sudden movement on the shores of the Golden Horn was plunged into a concern of greater depth than usual, the Neue Freie Presse frankly confessed itself bewildered. Anxiety, especially in financial circles, became most pronounced and word went round that Italy intended to take full advantage of the difficulties of

her opponent to follow up her recent, not very purposeful attack on the Dardanelles, and as the special correspondent of the Echo de Paris has it "de reprendre avec intensité les opérations de guerre."

Object Not Apparent

Still as far as the original cause belli—the annexation of Tripoli—is concerned the somewhat bewildered onlooker asks "To what purpose?" To what purpose the attack on the Dardanelles? To what purpose this taking advantage of domestic difficulties at Constantinople? To what purpose any single action of the Italian government away from the desert of Tripoli? If Constantinople were bombarded by the Italian fleet to-day, and occupied by Italian troops to-morrow, it would not bring Italy one single step nearer to the conquest of Tripoli.

This fact, first pointed out in these columns at the commencement of hostilities 10 months ago, subsequent events have abundantly confirmed. The force of Turkish regulars in Tripoli is small. At the outbreak of hostilities it had just been reduced to a minimum.

The real defenders of Tripoli are the natives of the country, "the most mobile fighting force in the world," the Bedouin Arab. For months past they have been drilled by Turkish officers. Month by month they add to their recognized ability as utterly fearless warriors that restraint and judgment so necessary to the modern soldier, and under the tireless direction of such men as Enver Bey and Nesciat Bey there is being evolved within 20 miles of the coast in Tripoli, a fighting force which in courage, morale, and discipline, will shortly be second to none of the levies in northern Africa.

Arab Will Fight On

It concerns these Arab soldiers little that the Italian fleet is in the Aegean, that the islands of the archipelago are occupied by Italian troops, that Albania is in revolt and Macedonia full of unrest, that the committee of union and progress is deposed from power in Constantinople, and that the financiers of Vienna are filled with deep concern. It concerns him much and only, that the "hated Italian" has set foot in his land, has

slain his people and bombarded his cities, and above all insulted his faith, and so though the heavens fall in Asia Minor or on the shores of the Bosphorus he will go on fighting in Africa.

The importance of this fact cannot be estimated, and its existence as a fact cannot be too frequently insisted upon. It has a significance which passes on all sides over the borders of Tripoli and spreads itself over the whole of the world. It is not a simple question of western aggression and eastern defense. It is the age long question of the cross and the crescent. It is the cry of "Islam in danger!" and to these fanatical sons of the desert this cry has lost none of its power as a great compelling call to action.

Periodically in the history of the world, whenever some great new factor arises in the body politic of humanity, all its age-worn problems seem suddenly to spring into fresh life, take on new aspects, reappear in new guises, and loudly make demand once again for resolution. Into the world of Islam there has come a new factor. It only came yesterday, as it were, but it is one of the greatest powers in the world and its effect is immediate. It is education.

Thirty years ago education in anything approaching a western sense was utterly unknown in the near east. In the village Medresahs a few boys singled out for much privilege were taught to repeat the Fatihah and other passages from the Koran by the village Imam, but education as we know it was nowhere attempted. Today all this is changed, and from Calcutta to Cairo, and up to the shores of the Ionian sea, over all the great belt of Islam, the call goes out and up without ceasing for more knowledge. Universities, schools, and educational societies are springing up in all directions, books in every language of the east are flooding the land, and newspapers like mushrooms spring up on all sides.

A great change has come over the face of things. The world today stands in the presence of a new Islam, an old problem in a new setting. West can no longer dictate to east, but must "speak with her in the gate." The last remnant of excuse which so long she has hugged to herself for holding the east in bondage is fast vanishing into the limbo of things outgrown, and the "revolt of Islam"

peaceable or otherwise seems unquestionably at hand.

True, there is little sign of all this in Tripoli, the dull sleep which for centuries has hung over the old Libyan desert is still unbroken and the dreary cry of "Allah Akbar!" which strikes on Italian ears through desert darkness by night, or leaps up at them from the sand dunes by day, is the same as that which caused Hunyadi and his soldiers peering through the darkness, to grip tight their swords, 500 years ago on the plains of Wallachia. Tripoli, however, is a part of Islam and "Who touches my brother, touches Tawanne."

If the solidarity of Islam was, as it was, its great outstanding characteristic even in the days, when it took many months and even years for one half of the world to learn what the other half had done or was doing, it is more than ever characteristic today when the Bedouin in the Sinks of Tripoli learns, within a few days, or at the utmost weeks, what his brothers in the great band of his faith are thinking and doing from Constantinople to Khartum and from Calcutta to Agadir.

Herein, as often pointed out in these columns, lies the real moment of the Italian campaign in Tripoli. It is not, in the last analysis, "Italy's fight for a desert," or the Tripolitan Arab's defense of his tent and camp fire, but something very like the last phase, on the old historic plain of arms, of the century-old struggle between the cross and the crescent, between west and east, a struggle in which the west with its daily growing enlightenment is seen strangely lacking in enthusiasm, and only prevented from forcibly curbing the aggression of her representatives by the diplomatic jealousies within her borders.

At no period in this strange half-hearted struggle has it been possible to advance conjecture of any value as to its ultimate outcome, and at no point perhaps was it more impossible than it is today. Only one thing seems certain, that the solution to the question is not to be found in the Aegean or at the mouth of the Dardanelles, or even "under the walls of Constantinople," for it lies in the Libyan desert, and outside of this Delphi no answer can be given.

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WASTING TIME
Some men spend more time looking for a short cut to the top than it would take them to get there by the long way.—Detroit Free Press.

CHICAGO NOT LIKE ROME
"The Coliseum at Rome is a magnificent ruin," said the traveler.
"Yes," replied the timorous citizen; "and I thought for a while that the one in Chicago was going to be in the same fix."—Washington Star.

A LITERARY COOK
Authorless (engaging a cook)—Well, I think you will suit me very well. What is your name?
Cook—Cordelia, from Schiller's "Bells." You've read the "Bells" of course?—Fliegende Blätter.

HE EARNED IT
"What did he do to entitle him to be Governor?"
"He reduced the price of potatoes."
"Bah."
"Well, what more did any Governor ever do?"—Washington Herald.

BOUND TO THE EARTH
Bacon—They say that radishes contain a great deal of iron.
Egbert—Perhaps that is why those in my garden don't get up any higher—carrying too much weight.—Yonkers Statesman.

A TANGLED WEB
"I have explained my views on the tariff," said the candidate.
"With what result?"
"My constituents don't understand the explanation any more than they did the tariff."—Washington Star.

PLENTY TO DO ABOUT, THOUGH
"Shakespeare wrote 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"
"Well, what about it?"
"It was just thinking that the men who write political platforms might properly be regarded as plagiarists."—Pittsburgh Post.

LOOKING FOR STARS
Stranger—You're an astronomer, are you?
The other—Yes.
Stranger—I'm a theatrical manager. I wonder if you have a hard time finding new stars as I have.—Detroit Free Press.

NORWEGIANS ARE TO HOLD MEETING

CONCORD, Mass.—Annual meetings of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist ministers of the eastern states will be held here this year in the Concord Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal church from Aug. 13 to 18.

The session will begin at 7:45 o'clock with a reception to the ministers and pastors. The Rev. S. A. Norlemann, pastor of the church; Andrew Hansen of Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. O. J. Bakken of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be in charge. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday mornings from 9 to 12 o'clock and in the afternoons from 2:30 to 5 o'clock business sessions will be held, while in the evenings services are to take place.

The session will close Sunday with three religious services in the church.

MR. KNOX TO GO TO JAPAN
WASHINGTON—President Taft has selected Secretary Knox to represent him at the service for Emperor Mutsuhito at Tokio, Japan. Secretary Knox will sail from Seattle on a naval vessel. The service will be in Tokio on Sept. 12. Mr. Knox will travel in state with an admiral of the navy and a general of the army as members of his special mission.

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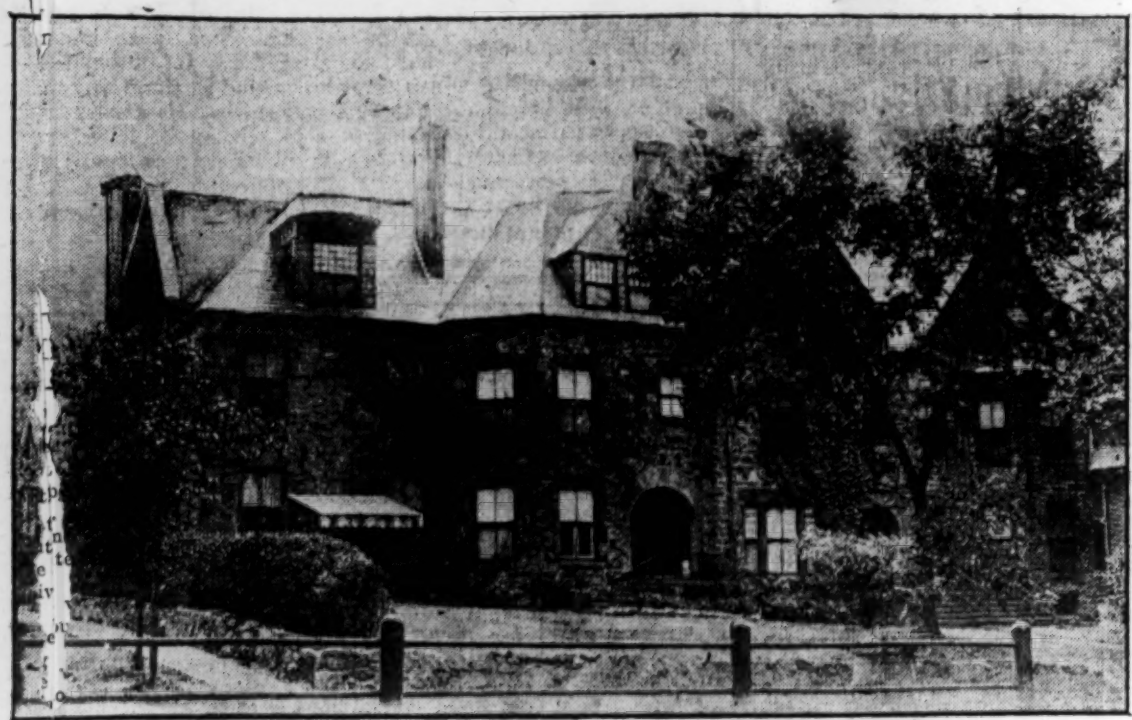
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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET



Residential property at 254 to 258 Walnut street, Brookline, sold through the office of J. W. McDonald to the Commonwealth Avenue Trust—Grantor is Frank S. Spencer—Valuation \$36,000

BROOKLINE TRANSACTION

Final papers have passed in the sale of four residential properties numbered 254-258 Walnut street and 1 Oak land road, Brookline, consisting of a block of four three-story brick and brownstone houses and 15,000 square feet of land, to the Commonwealth Avenue Trust. The grantor is Frank S. Spencer. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$36,000.

Title to 255 Homer street, Newton Center, has been transferred by W. Stanley Tripp to the Commonwealth Avenue Trust. This property comprises a single dwelling house, with 15,000 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$5,000. The house is a French 12-room building with all improvements.

In connection with the foregoing transfers the Commonwealth Avenue Trust conveys to W. Stanley Tripp 250,000 square feet of land fronting on Commonwealth avenue, Allston, near Washington street and taxed on a valuation of \$80,000. This tract adjoins the land now being developed through the office of W. J. McDonald making a total frontage of 1,000 feet on the avenue.

Frank A. Russell represented the Commonwealth Avenue Trust and W. J. McDonald the other parties in interest.

GOOD-SIZED SALES TODAY

Property in the West End, valued at more than \$100,000, is involved in the latest local realty transactions. It is numbered 161 to 157 Court street at Alden street, and comprises a 4 1/2-story brick building, containing stores. The purchaser is Fred L. Hewitt, who buys from Simon Vorenberg. The total valuation is \$116,400, of which amount \$17,000 is on the 3000 square feet of land in the lot. Seth P. Snow was the broker.

Fred L. Hewitt has sold to Simon Vorenberg a parcel, numbered 27 and 29 Central street, near Broad street, known as the Dragoon building. It is a five-story brick structure and stands on 1080 square feet of land, taxed for \$69,300. The total assessment is \$80,000. Seth P. Snow was the broker in the sale.

In the South End Louise Langer has sold to Harry S. Kelsey et al. trustees, the property numbered 104 and 106 Warren street, near Eliot street, comprising a four-story brick building and 4536 square feet of land, all taxed at \$33,000. The lot carries a tax valuation of \$15,900.

Another transaction in the South End is that whereby John B. Moran takes title from George A. Luck to the property at 112 Chandler street, through to Lawrence street, near Clarendon street. There is a four-story brick building standing on 1280 square feet of land, all assessed on \$89,000, of which amount \$3800 is on the land.

Rebecca Brody has sold to Ida Harrison the property numbered 141 Harriett street, between Harold street and Walnut avenue. The tax valuation is \$5500, including \$1000 on the 1935 square feet of land in the lot.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 10, 1912.

Date	Transactions	Mts.	Amt. of Mts.
Aug. 5	74	40	\$163,922
Aug. 6	65	37	145,017
Aug. 7	79	42	143,817
Aug. 8	55	35	253,700
Aug. 9	86	38	217,059
Aug. 10	70	38	167,381
Totals for week	429	230	\$1,110,872
Same week 1911	412	212	\$296,968
Same week 1910	428	208	\$446,314
Week Aug. 3, 1912	408	238	1,124,740

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (CITY PROPER)

Frank Fopiano to Stephen Fopiano et al., Hanover st., q. 1.

Dreyfus, Weil Co. to Martin F. Mulligan, Sawyer st., w. 1.

George A. Luck to John B. Moran, Chandler and Lawrence sts., q. 1.

Guillette Bartoli to Alfred Santosuosso, Webster ave., w. 1.

Alfred Santosuosso to Rosaria Bartoli, Webster ave., w. 1.

Louise Langer to Harry S. Kelsey et al., trs., Warren st., q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Leas M. Stoffet to Armand J. Dorre, Brewster st.-E. Eighth st., q. 1.

QUANNAPOWITT FAIR IS TO HAVE GRANGE CONTESTS

READING, Mass.—Officers of the Quannapowitt Agricultural Association announce today that their third annual cattle show, agricultural fair and exhibit of driving and work horses, automobiles and farming implements will be held on the Wakefield-Randolph grounds on Sept. 24, 25 and 26 and a special feature will be a special competition for granges of this district.

The grange exhibits will include not only stock, farming implements and vegetables, but displays of women's handwork and of early relics and articles of historic worth. Granges of Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham, Wilmington, North Reading and Woburn will take part.

The opening day will be children's day when school children of Wakefield, Reading and Stoneham will be admitted free. Governor Foss is to attend the driving and work horse, plowing and pulling matches, an automobile parade and a parade of fancy horses are features.

George S. Mann, est. mgt., to Miss Shapiro, Menard st., d. 1; \$2020.

Havelock Associates to Samuel Harris, Wilcox st., q. 1.

Charles T. Nolan to Henry H. Ohrenberger, Stoughton st., q. 1.

Bernard Weinberg to Harry Landau, Greenwood and Harvard sts., q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY

Edwin A. Davis to Albert Ludlum, Jr., Birch st., q. 1.

John A. Hovey to John E. Kicham, Jr., George st., q. 1.

City & Suburban Real Estate Trust to Samuel Spector, Lena park and Austin st., d. 1.

George L. Schermer, tr., to Henry Suck, Jr., Greater road, two lots, d. 1.

George L. Schermer, tr., to Joseph M. Jennings, arch., Greater road two lots, d. 1.

George L. Schermer, tr., to Marguerite W. Moir, Greater and Pierpont roads, d. 1.

John J. McLean to Realty Trust of Massachusetts, Highview ave., q. 1.

BRIGHTON

Arthur W. Stevens et al. trs. to Agnes C. Vallender, Union st., Exeter and Colonial roads, Exeter, d. 1.

CHARLESTOWN

Boston & Maine railroad to Boston & Lowell R. R. Corp., to use of Boston & Lowell R. R., q. 1.

Same to same, q. 1.

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BEAR HILL PICKED FOR FIRE TOWER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An innovation in this section of Massachusetts will be the forest fire watch tower that State Warden Hutchins of the state forestry department recommends for Bear Hill. He has been in conference with W. E. Cade, chief of the local fire department, for several days and has chosen Bear Hill because of its elevation, freedom from trees that would obstruct the view, and central location in the northeastern Middlesex district.

The man to be stationed on this 40-foot tower of steel will be supplied with maps, field glasses and telephone communication to the forest wardens of every city and town within 10 miles. Later, Deputy Hutchins will ask Wakefield, Reading and Stoneham to assist in paying for the tower, the total cost of which will be about \$600. The state will pay the watchman.

WASHINGTON—Government discrimination in designing national banks for depositories for federal funds is gradually being corrected under a change of policy by Secretary MacVeagh.

This is being done especially in small cities. In towns with only two banks the secretary is dividing the government deposits between the two. In the large cities the advantages enjoyed by the depositories are regarded as negligible.

Secretary MacVeagh also has designated as depositories some non-depository banks with which the department of justice and the post office department have been depositing funds.

DOUBLE HOLIDAY WAGE SOUGHT

At a meeting Sunday night of the Boston Bay Department Employees Union, A. F. of L., a committee was appointed to endeavor to secure double time wage rates for Sunday and holiday work. The meeting decided to observe the union's anniversary in October and chose a committee of arrangements.

MAKES BRITISH AIR RECORD

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Aviator De Havilland with a passenger remained three hours in the air and attained an altitude of 8500 feet at the British army aeroplane trials on Salisbury plain this afternoon, a British record.

T. R. COBB ATTACKED

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Just as T. R. Cobb, Detroit's star player, was about to board the train for Syracuse in Detroit last night, he was attacked by three men. Cobb may play in the exhibition game here this afternoon. He doesn't know why he was attacked.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Campanella, for Rotterdam	Aug. 13
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Aug. 13
*Frederic der Groote, for Bremen	Aug. 13
*Campania, for Liverpool	Aug. 14
*United States, for Copenhagen	Aug. 15
*America, for Hamburg	Aug. 15
*Cameroun, for Hamburg	Aug. 15
*Berlin, for Bremen	Aug. 15
*Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar-Naples	Aug. 17
*Oceanic, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 17
*Canada, for Naples	Aug. 17
*New York, for Southampton	Aug. 17
*Minneapolis, for London	Aug. 17
*Olympic, for Southampton	Aug. 17
*Finland, for Dover-Antwerp	Aug. 17
*Chicago, for Havre	Aug. 17
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen	Aug. 20
*Portland, for Rotterdam	Aug. 20
*Moltke, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 21
*Martha Washington, for Naples-Tre	Aug. 21
*Mauritania, for Liverpool	Aug. 21
*Ivernia, for Gibraltar-Naples	Aug. 22
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Aug. 22
*Medona, for Naples	Aug. 22
*France, for Havre	Aug. 22
*Cincinnati, for Hamburg	Aug. 22
*Kursk, for Rotterdam	Aug. 22
*Duna d'Austria, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 24
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen	Aug. 24
*Caronia, for Southampton	Aug. 24
*Malestic, for Southampton	Aug. 24
*Minnetonka, for London	Aug. 24
*St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 24
*Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp	Aug. 24

Sailings from Boston

Cymric, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
West Point, for Liverpool via Norfolk	Aug. 15
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Aug. 17
Laconia, for Liverpool	Aug. 17
Parisian, for Glasgow	Aug. 23
Cestrian, for Liverpool	Aug. 23
Arabic, for Liverpool	Aug. 23
Sachem, for Liverpool	Aug. 23
Winifredian, for Liverpool	Aug. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

Marquette, for Antwerp	Aug. 16
Southwest, for Liverpool	Aug. 16
*Merion, for Liverpool	Aug. 24
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 30
Meconian, for Antwerp	Aug. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Lake Manitoba, for Bristol	Aug. 15
Albania, for Southampton	Aug. 17
Laurentic, for Liverpool	Aug. 17
St. Lawrence, for Liverpool	Aug. 17
Canada, for Liverpool	Aug. 24
Lake Champlain, for Bristol	Aug. 29
St. George, for Bristol	Aug. 29
Megantic, for Liverpool	Aug. 31

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Arabic, for Boston	Aug. 13
Canada, for New York	Aug. 13
Laconia, for New York	Aug. 13
Lake Champlain, for Montreal	Aug. 15
Winifredian, for Boston	Aug. 15
Laconia, for Boston	Aug. 15
Parisian, for Montreal	Aug. 17
France, for Boston	Aug. 20
Domitius, for Philadelphia	Aug. 20
Cedric, for New York	Aug. 22
Laconia, for Boston	Aug. 22
Empress of Ireland, for Quebec	Aug. 22
Teutonic, for Montreal	Aug. 24
Curman, for New York	Aug. 27
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Aug. 27
Canadian, for Boston	Aug. 29
Cymric, for Boston	Aug. 29
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal	Aug. 29
Laurentic, for Montreal	Aug. 31
Mauretania, for New York	Aug. 31

Sailings from London

Sardinian, for Montreal	Aug. 15
Minnehaha, for New York	Aug. 17
Corinthian, for Montreal	Aug. 22
Minnetonka, for New York	Aug. 24
Minneapolis, for New York	Aug. 31

Sailings from Southampton

Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York	Aug. 14
Acadia, for Montreal	Aug. 14
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Aug. 16
St. Louis, for New York	Aug. 16
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	Aug. 21
Oceanic, for New York	Aug. 21
Cleveland, for New York	Aug. 23
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Aug. 23
St. Paul, for New York	Aug. 23
Ausonia, for Montreal	Aug. 29

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17

Mails for Germany, direct letters only, 2 cents per letter.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Bremen.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Southampton.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Liverpool.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Antwerp.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Hamburg.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Copenhagen.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Stockholm.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Helsinki.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Tallinn.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Riga.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Vilnius.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Kaunas.

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Real Estate Market News

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET



Residential property at 254 to 258 Walnut street, Brookline, sold through the office of J. W. McDonald to the Commonwealth Avenue Trust—Grantor is Frank S. Spencer—Valuation \$36,000

BROOKLINE TRANSACTION

Final papers have passed in the sale of four residential properties numbered 254-258 Walnut street and 1 Oak-land road, Brookline, consisting of a block of four three-story brick and brownstone houses and 15,000 square feet of land, to the Commonwealth Avenue Trust. The grantor is Frank S. Spencer. This property is assessed on a valuation of \$36,000.

Title to 255 Homer street, Newton Center, has been transferred by W. Stanley Tripp to the Commonwealth Avenue Trust. This property comprises a single dwelling house, with 15,000 square feet of land, taxed on a valuation of \$5,000. The house is a French roof 12-room building with all improvements. In connection with the foregoing transfers the Commonwealth Avenue Trust conveys to W. Stanley Tripp 250,000 square feet of land fronting on Commonwealth avenue, Allston, near Washington street and taxed on a valuation of \$30,000. This tract adjoins the land now being developed through the office of W. J. McDonald making a total frontage of 1,000 feet on the avenue.

Frank A. Russell represented the Commonwealth Avenue Trust and W. J. McDonald the other parties in interest.

GOOD-SIZED SALES TODAY

Property in the West End, valued at more than \$100,000, is involved in the latest local realty transactions. It is numbered 151 to 157 Court street at Alden street, and comprises a 4½-story brick building, containing stores. The purchaser is Fred L. Hewitt, who buys from Simon Vorenberg. The total valuation is \$115,400, of which amount \$17,000 is on the 3000 square feet of land in the lot. Seth P. Snow was the broker.

Fred L. Hewitt has sold to Simon Vorenberg a parcel, numbered 27 and 29 Central street, near Broad street, known as the Dragon building. It is a five-story brick structure and stands on 1080 square feet of land, taxed for \$69,300. The total assessment is \$80,000. Seth P. Snow was the broker in the sale.

In the South End Louise Langer has sold to Harry S. Kelsey et al. trustees, the property numbered 104 and 106 Warrenton street, near Eliot street, comprising a four-story brick building and 4536 square feet of land, all taxed at \$33,000. The lot carries a tax valuation of \$15,900.

Another transaction in the South End is that whereby John B. Moran takes title from George A. Luck to the property at 112 Chandler street, through to Lawrence street, near Clarendon street. There is a four-story brick building standing on 1280 square feet of land, all assessed on \$8600, of which amount \$3800 is on the land.

Rebecca Brody has sold to Ida Harrison the property numbered 141 Harrison street, between Harold street and Walnut avenue. The tax valuation is \$5500, including \$1000 on the 1935 square feet of land in the lot.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Aug. 10, 1912.

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Dreyfus, Wall Co. to Martin F. Mulligan, Sawyer st., q. s. \$1.
George A. Luck to John B. Moran, Chandler and Lawrence sts., q. s. \$1.
Giuseppe Bartoli to Alfred Santosuosso, Webster ave., w. s. \$1.
Alfred Santosuosso to Rosaria Bartoli, Webster ave., w. s. \$1.
Louise Langer to Harry S. Kelsey et al., trs., Warrenton st., q. s. \$1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Lena M. Stottet to Armand J. Dore, Brewster st., E. Eighth st., q. s. \$1.

MARY J. T. MANNING TO ANELA KOSSA

W. Sixth st., w. s. \$1.
Leslie T. Whitney, Mary T. Whitney, Vale st., Vale st., q. s. \$1.
EAST BOSTON
Joseph Hancock to Reuben J. Hancock et al., Short st., q. s. \$1.
ROXBURY
Rebecca Brody to Ida Harrison, Harrison st., q. s. \$1.
DORCHESTER
George S. Mann et al., mtg., to Miss Shapiro, Monmouth st., d. s. \$22.
Havelock Associates to Samuel Harris, Wilcox st., q. s. \$1.
Same to same, Wilcox st., q. s. \$1.
Charles T. Nolan to Henry H. Ohrenberger, Stoughton st., q. s. \$1.
Bernard Weinberg to Harry Landau, Greenock and Harvard sts., q. s. \$1.
WEST ROXBURY
Evelyn A. Davis to Albert Kudiam et al., Birch st., w. s. \$1.
John A. Hovey to John E. Kicham, Jr., Orange st., q. s. \$1.
George L. Schermer, Real Estate Trust to Samuel Spector, Lena park and Austin st., d. s. \$1.
George L. Schermer, tr., to Henry Suck, Jr., Greater road, two lots, d. s. \$1.
George L. Schermer, tr., to Joseph M. Jennings et al., Greater road 550 lots, d. s. \$1.
George L. Schermer, tr., to Marguerite W. Moir, Greater road, two lots, d. s. \$1.
John J. McLean to Realty Trust of Massachusetts, Highview ave., q. s. \$1.
BRIGHTON
Arthur W. Stevens et al., trs., to Agnes C. Vallender, Union st., Exeter and Colonial roads, Exeter, d. s. \$1.
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Boston & Maine railroad to Boston & Lowell R. R. Corp., to use of Boston & Lowell R. R., q. s. \$1.
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Same to same, q. s. \$1.
Same to same, q. s. \$1.
Same to same, q. s. \$1.
WINTHROP
Harriet Baker to John McConnell, Pauline st., w. s. \$1.
REVERE
Honora C. Cronin to Aldric C. Legere et al., Endicott av., q. s. \$1.
BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Waideck st. (rear), ward 20; I. E. Wagner, brick auto storage.
Wood st., 75, ward 20; E. Gabrynski; wood tool house.
Anawan av., 67, ward 23; Frederick Shack, new; alter dwelling.
Boylston st., 687-689, cor. Exeter st., ward 11; Trs. Kensington Estate, David Anderson, arch.; alter store and tenements.
Howard st., 16, ward 6; Elston & Swift, inc.; t. d. theater.

SALEM IS TO HAVE NEW MODEL SCHOOL

SALEM, Mass.—Work will commence early next month on the erection of a model training school building immediately adjoining the state normal school here. The building is expected to cost about \$150,000 of which the state will pay half and the city the balance. For several years the basement of the normal school has been used by the model school, but all of the normal building is needed for its own work. Hence a new building has been decided upon. The plans and contract have been left with the state board of education. The model training school will be conducted jointly by the Salem school board and the state, under the direct supervision of Prof. J. Asbury Pitman of the normal school and the state board.

ECUADOR CONGRESS OPENS

QUITO, Ecuador.—With the election on Saturday of Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, a former vice-president of the republic, president of the Senate, and Julio Fernandez, a former minister of the interior, president of the Chamber of Deputies, the national Congress was installed. The new president of the Senate will conduct the government until Sept. 1, when General Plaza, who was elected president of Ecuador March 31 last, will assume office.

INDIANS PASS THROUGH BOSTON

Indians forming the party which has been playing "Hiawatha" for the last 10 days at York Harbor, Me., stopped at the North station in this city yesterday for the electric bus to convey them across town on their way to Baltimore. They are the same Indians who were in Boston for the 1915 pageant.

QUANNAPOWITT FAIR IS TO HAVE GRANGE CONTESTS

READING, Mass.—Officers of the Quannapowitt Agricultural Association announce today that their third annual cattle show, agricultural fair and exhibit of driving and work horses, automobiles and farming implements will be held on the Wakefield-Reading grounds on Sept. 24, 25 and 26 and a special feature will be a special competition for granges of this district.

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America, for Hamburg	Aug. 15
Campania, for Glasgow	Aug. 15
Berlin, for Bremen	Aug. 15
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen	Aug. 15
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Aug. 15
Martha Washington, for Bremen	Aug. 15
Mauretania, for Bremen	Aug. 15
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Medonia, for Bremen	Aug. 15
Cincinnati, for Hamburg	Aug. 15
Rurik, for Rotterdam	Aug. 15
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 15
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen	Aug. 15
Caronia, for Liverpool	Aug. 15
Maestral, for Southampton	Aug. 15
Minnetonka, for London	Aug. 15
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 15
Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp	Aug. 15
Sailings from Boston	Aug. 13
Cymric, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
West Point, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Laconia, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Parisian, for Glasgow	Aug. 13
Crestian, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabic, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Sachsen, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Winifredian, for Liverpool	Aug. 13

Sailings from Philadelphia

Marquette, for Antwerp	Aug. 16
Southwark, for Liverpool	Aug. 16
Merion, for Liverpool	Aug. 16
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 16
Memorie, for Antwerp	Aug. 16

Sailings from Montreal

Lake Manitoba, for Bristol	Aug. 15
Albania, for Southampton	Aug. 15
Laurentic, for Liverpool	Aug. 15
Canada, for Liverpool	Aug. 15
Lake Champlain, for Bristol	Aug. 15
Canada, for Southampton	Aug. 15
Megantic, for Liverpool	Aug. 15

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabic, for Boston	Aug. 13
Cymric, for Boston	Aug. 13
Baltic, for New York	Aug. 13
Lake Champlain, for Montreal	Albania, for Southampton
Laconia, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Parisian, for Glasgow	Aug. 13
Crestian, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabic, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Sachsen, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Winifredian, for Liverpool	Aug. 13
Sailings from London	Aug. 13
Sardinian, for Montreal	Aug. 13
Minnetonka, for Montreal	Aug. 13
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 13
Zeeland, for Dover-Antwerp	Aug. 13

Sailings from Southampton

Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York	Aug. 14
America, for New York	Aug. 14
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York	Aug. 14
St. Louis, for New York	Aug. 14
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	Aug. 14
Oceanic, for New York	Aug. 14
Cleveland, for New York	Aug. 14
Prinzess Alice, for New York	Aug. 14
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Aug. 14
Ausonia, for Montreal	Aug. 14

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR			
Mails for	Conveyed by	Mail closes at	Suppl. Steamship
Germany, direct letters only, 2 cents per ounce, via Bremen.....	Friedrich d. Gr. Mon.	12.0 p.m.	10 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, Madeira, Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Jamaica, via Port Antonio.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Jamaica, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Ireland, Great Britain, Germany, Africa (except Egypt), West Asia and East Indies, Ireland, specially addressed for other destinations, via Queenstown and Liverpool.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Germany, Great Britain and Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other destinations, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Azores, Madeira, Queenstown, Fishguard, via Ponta Delgada.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Germany, letter mail only, 2 cents per ounce, specially addressed for Europe, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via St. John's.....	Adm. Schlegel, Wed.	14.0 p.m.	11 p.m.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

CHEERFUL TONE IS MANIFESTED BY SECURITIES

Traders at a Loss to Understand Why Public Does Not Take Hold of Market in View of Conditions

LONDON STOCKS UP

Opening prices on the New York stock exchange this morning showed good fractional gains over Saturday's closing prices. There was general buying although the market could not be regarded as a broad one. Steel, Union Pacific and Reading were conspicuous in the early trading.

Sentiment among traders is cheerful but they cannot understand the apathy of the public in view of the brilliant crop outlook and the generally sound business conditions.

On the local exchange Calumet and Arizona was in demand and moved up a good fraction above Saturday's closing. Mayflower, Old Colony Mining and Chino were also fractionally higher.

There was some profit taking during the first half of the session after which prices again advanced. At midday stocks were at their highest level. The range, however, was narrow.

American Smelting was in good request. It opened up 1/4 at 84 1/2 and crossed 86 before midday. Canadian Pacific established a new high record, a daily performance recently. After opening unchanged at 280 it advanced more than a point. There was a good advance in Louisville and Nashville.

There was a demand for Pittsburgh Coal issues. The common opened up 1/4 at 22 1/2 and sold well above 23. The preferred opened up 1/4 at 94 1/2 and sold up to 95 1/2 before midday. Pullman opened up a point at 163 and advanced more than 3 points further.

The local market was somewhat irregular but was strong at midday, good advances having been established by North Butte, Pullman, and other issues.

Atlantic Coast Line had a good advance in the New York market in the early afternoon. Reading receded materially. The local copper held up fairly well.

LONDON—Smooth progress of the general carryover at the settlement influenced a cheerful sentiment on the part of the professional traders. Gilt-edged investments were steady and home rails showed a resumption of strength.

American railway shares at gains over New York parity were hard, reflecting a confident tone. The contango rate at 5 per cent reflects an advance of 1/2 from the previous settlement. U. S. Steels led in the department.

Buoyancy obtained in Mexican railway issues and mines. Rubbers and oils were firm.

De Biers were 1-16 higher at 19 13-16. Rio Tinto unchanged at 78 1/2.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

An increase in the reserve excess of \$105,572 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents increased \$1,062,572. The statement in detail follows:

	Amount	Change
Loans	\$238,710,000	+\$237,000
Deposits	1,068,000	4,000
U. S. deposits	78,838,000	1,512,000
Reserve agents	80,000	12,000
Exchange clear	25,516,000	941,000
Due from banks	12,948,000	21,000
5% fund	3,288,000	205,000
Legal tenders	6,285,000	225,000
Specie	24,322,000	227,000
Reserve excess	1,062,572	105,572
Exc. with res. agts.	7,683,715	1,062,572

Excess of reserves last year in Boston \$2,139,572; reserve agents \$5,259,572.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market dull and firm: Manhattan Transit 2 5-16 @ 7-16, Atlantic Refining 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4, G. I. 5 @ 5 1/2, Brit. Col. 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4, Greene Can. 10 1/2 @ 10 1/4, El Paso 1 3-16 @ 1 1/4, Braden 5 @ 5 1/4.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday. Light westerly winds.

A barometric depression central over Ontario has produced warm muggy weather during the last 24 hours. Another disturbance central over South Dakota is producing showers between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64
Am. Ag. Chem.	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am. B. & P. Co.	141	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Am. Can.	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 3/4
Am. Car. & Fm.	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/4	120 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	60 1/2	61	60 1/4	60 3/4
Am. H. & L. P.	27	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Ice	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am. Lumber	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4
Am. Smelt. & B.	84 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/4	85 1/2
Am. Sugar	128	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am. T. & T.	146	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2
Am. Woolen	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4
Central Leather	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4
Central Leather P.	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/4	98 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 3/4
Col. Pacific	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/4
Col. Southern	280	281 1/2	280 1/4	281 1/2
Chl. & Gt. West.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
Chl. M. & St. P.	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 3/4
Chl. & N. W.	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 1/4	141 3/4
Chl. & P.	143 1/2	143 3/4	143 1/4	143 3/4
Chl. & R.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Del. & Hudson	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
Erie	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
Erie 1st pf.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
Erie 2d pf.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 3/4
Fed. M. & C. P.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 3/4
General Chemical	220	220 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	225	225 1/2	224 1/2	225 1/2
Gen. Electric	182 1/2	182 3/4	182 1/4	182 3/4
Gen. Motors	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
Gt. Nor. P.	143 1/2	143 3/4	143 1/4	143 3/4
Ill. Central	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 3/4
Inter-Met.	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/4	132 3/4
Int. Met. pf.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Int. Marine pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 3/4
Int. Paper	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4
Int. Paper pf.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/4	57 3/4
Int. Pump	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 3/4
Kan. City S. P.	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4
Kan. & Tex. pf.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 3/4
Kan. & Tex. pf.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4
Laclede Gas	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 3/4
L. & N.	166 1/2	166 3/4	166 1/4	166 3/4
Loose-Wiles Co.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4
Miami	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
May Company	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4
Missouri Pacific	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 3/4
Mex. Petroleum Co.	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/4	70 3/4
M. & St. L.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R.	154 1/2	154 3/4	154 1/4	154 3/4
Nat. Fuel	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
Nat. Lead	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/4	136 3/4
Nat. Lead pf.	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4
Nevada Cons.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4
N. Y. Air Brake	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 3/4
N. Y. Central	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4	119 3/4
Norfolk & Western	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 3/4
Norfolk & W. pf.	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4	119 3/4
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 3/4
Pacific T. & T.	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 3/4
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/4	124 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/4	118 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 3/4
P. C. & S. T.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 3/4
Pressed Steel	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/4	109 3/4
Pressed Steel pf.	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/4	102 3/4
Pullman	163 1/2	163 3/4	163 1/4	163 3/4
Pullman pf.	166 1/2	166 3/4	166 1/4	166 3/4
Reading	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Republic Steel	173 1/2	173 3/4	173 1/4	173 3/4
Rock Island	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 3/4
Rock Island pf.	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 3/4
Seaboard A. L.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 3/4
Seaboard A. L. pf.	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4
Seaboard S. & L.	206 1/2	206 3/4	206 1/4	206 3/4
Southern Pacific	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 3/4
Southern Ry.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Southern Ry. pf.	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 3/4
Standard Milling	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 3/4
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
St. Louis	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 3/4
Texas Co.	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/4	127 3/4
Third Ave.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4
Union City R. T.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 3/4
Union Pacific	173 1/2	173 3/4	173 1/4	173 3/4
Union Pacific pf.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 3/4
Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 3/4
U. S. Realty & C.	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 3/4
U. S. Steel 1st pf.	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 3/4
U. S. Steel pf.	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 3/4
Utah	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 3/4
Va. Carolina Chem.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 3/4
Westinghouse	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/4	89 3/4
Westinghouse pf.	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/4	123 3/4
West. Maryland	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4
Woolworth	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 3/4
Woolworth pf.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 3/4

NEW YORK CLOSING

Consolidated money market: Advance.

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ACTIVE BUSINESS EXPERIENCED IN DRY GOODS TRADE

NEW YORK—The dry goods market held steady last week, despite the New England strike, the Progressive convention and a sudden decline in raw cotton. Buyers are not worried about the strike, although there seems little hope for an early settlement, and neither agents nor buyers are paying attention to politics.

The sudden drop in cotton had little effect on the local trade, as demand for goods is steady and supply for immediate delivery so short that prices are not based on speculative cotton conditions. Mail order business is still in large proportions.

The cotton goods market was remarkably active and in some places of large proportions. Bleached cottons and brown cottons are firm, and there have been considerable orders placed in both lines.

The rush to buy bleached cottons has surprised many agents who have already done a big business on low counts.

There was more business in wash fabrics in jobbing houses than last year at this period, and a good feature is that prices allow a safe margin of profit.

Trade in hosiery for spring has been fair, and the underwear trade is more active on orders than in some weeks.

Men's wear continues strong and business in that quarter is steadily improving, and some big dealers predict a larger amount of business in that line than generally anticipated. The wool and worsted markets are firm, and traders in the finished products are anticipating higher prices.

From the general condition of the trade marts it can be safely said that business is better than a year ago. Consumption is increasing. It is the general opinion among large interests that business in the last half of the current year will be of large proportions. Prices are relatively high, but buyers appreciate that this is due to the higher prices for raw materials, and are planning ahead.

Weather during the first week of August, or since the government figures were made up, has been extremely favorable to all crops and considerable further improvement has undoubtedly been made. It was just a year ago at this time that a government report of an entirely different tenor from the present one was issued and confronted the business community with the prospect of a severe shrinkage in yields.

The major cereal crops, wheat, corn and oats, this year, according to present indications, will furnish a combined yield of 322,876,000 bushels in excess of the final of 1911. Based on present low prices for grain this means a money gain for these three crops alone

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC GROSS HAS GOOD GAIN

Seventeen Per Cent of Total Earnings Last Year Spent on Maintenance, Not Including Reconstruction

COMMON DIVIDENDS

For the year ending June 30, the Massachusetts Electric earned 6 1/2 per cent on the amount of a stock outstanding before the accumulated dividends were liquidated and 5 1/2 per cent on the amount which will be outstanding when all the new stock has been issued. The net divisible income of the Bay State Street Railway was \$1,469,464 and the preferred dividends paid were \$125,315, leaving \$1,344,148 for common dividends, all the common stock being owned by the Massachusetts Electric. This sum is equal to 6 1/2 per cent on the \$20,557,400 preferred on which dividends were paid last year and 5.55 per cent on the \$24,206,300 preferred stock on which dividends must be paid in the future.

The gross earnings, expenses, operating ratio and net earnings of Massachusetts Electric since organization have been as follows:

	Gross	Expenses	Operating Ratio	Net
1900	\$3,518,837	\$2,629,337	66.31%	\$1,889,500
1901	3,775,133	2,915,490	67.77	1,859,643
1902	6,004,188	3,827,272	63.75	2,176,916
1903	6,333,911	4,155,909	65.61	2,178,002
1904	6,280,463	4,479,520	70.21	1,800,943
1905	6,734,127	4,586,393	68.18	2,147,734
1906	7,158,240	4,883,532	68.36	2,274,708
1907	7,735,510	5,000,652	64.65	2,734,858
1908	7,909,010	5,001,517	63.23	2,907,493
1909	8,002,356	5,148,579	64.34	2,853,777
1910	8,447,082	5,216,508	61.78	3,230,574
1911	8,881,521	5,357,200	60.25	3,524,321
1912	9,116,203	5,806,410	63.70	3,309,793

It took Massachusetts Electric nearly five years to show its first \$1,000,000 increase in gross, but the second \$1,000,000 was gained in less than two years. About four years were occupied in the next gain of a million and indications are that the fourth will be reached in three years, as 1913 should bring the gross up to about \$9,500,000.

The increase in the operating ratio for the past two years means nothing more than that more has been spent on maintenance after dividends were safely earned. During the last year it is understood that upward of \$1,500,000 was expended on maintenance, or 17 per cent of gross. This does not include the amount which will be charged against surplus in the annual report for reconstruction and replacement, two items which amounted to \$332,113 in the year ending June 30, 1911. If these items are as large this year the total amount which has been put back into the property will be at least one fifth of the gross earnings.

The interest and other charges including taxes, net divisible income and dividends paid Massachusetts Electric by Bay State Street Railway and its predecessors for the period since organization have been as follows:

	Charges	Div. Inc.	Net	Rec'd by
1900	\$904,254	\$895,200	\$807,311	\$807,311
1901	937,296	925,441	777,841	777,841
1902	1,291,220	871,250	697,560	697,560
1903	1,331,147	840,855	640,738	640,738
1904	1,402,510	828,717	595,010	595,010
1905	1,543,514	734,317	572,440	572,440
1906	1,504,503	1,040,185	710,488	710,488
1907	1,702,628	1,035,230	880,837	880,837
1908	1,784,438	1,023,053	890,881	890,881
1909	1,778,129	1,023,260	907,620	907,620
1910	1,848,339	1,464,005	1,040,029	1,040,029
1911	1,838,579	1,485,628	1,481,244	1,481,244
1912	1,840,329	1,469,464	1,047,000	1,047,000

*Six months' dividend only. *Estimated.

The fixed charges of the operating company are now nearly as large as the net income was in the first two years after the consolidation under Massachusetts Electric. If the gross earnings continue to increase at the same rate as they have for the past 12 years, over a period of years the annual growth should average between \$450,000 and \$500,000 and of this amount there should be saved for dividends about \$150,000 a year or 6-10 of 1 per cent on the preferred stock.

Now that there is no longer any question as to the ability of the company to pay the preferred dividend, it is contended that some attention should be paid to the prospects of the common; \$150,000 a year increase in the surplus for dividends is over 1 per cent on the common stock.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 12)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—C. F. Snow of Herrick & Smith.
Butte, Mont.—C. F. Hoyt of M. J. Connel Mer. Co.; U. S.
Dallas, Tex.—H. Berwald; U. S.
Manila, P. I.—Juan Selthoff of The Selthoff Co. Ltd.
Montgomery, Ala.—E. T. Naffel; U. S.
Portsmouth, O.—M. Lehman of Lehman & Bros.
Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Thing of L. P. Ross Co.; Brew.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
Selma, Ala.—A. Meyer of Meyer & Elkan; Adams.
Sidney, Australia.—B. E. Watts of John Hunter & Son, Ltd.; Essex.
LEATHER BUYERS
Birmingham, Ala.—Henry Huff and T. R. Weaver, Guaranty Shoe Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—Frank Forbes of Daniel Forbes & Co.
Leicester, Eng.—Arthur T. Porter; U. S.
Leicester, Eng.—F. Cooper; U. S.
Leicester, Eng.—W. L. Grant of Thomas Oliver Ltd.; Adams.
London, Eng.—C. Bridges of Munt Bros. & Co.; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—Morris Fleischer.
St. Louis, Mo.—Robert C. Roblee & J. N. Halsey; Essex.

STEAM PUMP FIVES SELLING NOW AT LOW PRICE LEVEL

Falling Off in Income Last Year Did Not Prevent Company From Meeting Fixed Charges, Paying Dividends and Leaving a Fair Balance

NEW YORK—The persistence with which International Steam Pump 5 per cent bonds have hovered in the neighborhood of 92 since early in the summer has drawn attention of investors to an investment which had been very generally recommended by bankers as a good purchase when its price was much higher than that now. In the autumn of 1909, when the first block of these bonds was brought out at 96 1/2, the opportunity of subscribing for a high class 5 per cent international issue at less than par was considered exceptional; and again in the early part of last year, when a small block of the 5s. was placed on the market for public subscription at 94 1/2, it was felt that the purchasers were fortunate. But since that sale still lower prices have been obtained around 92 for several months, after having sold at 93 1/2 in the spring.

Often enough investors become so accustomed to seeing a bond sell at a "bargain price" that the question of possible difficulty being in store for the issue is not reckoned with seriously. At the price of 92 the Steam Pump 5s. yield a return of 5 1/2 per cent. But if doubt has arisen at any time, in the minds of holders of the bonds, that there existed a likelihood for default on the bonds, it has not evidenced itself. For an investment of a nature of the 5s. there must be always a better yield offered to attract capital than on railroad or other first-grade securities, no matter how satisfactory conditions may be. And in such a situation as is now being experienced it is always an investment of this kind which suffers most from any selling, so that in measuring the influences which have underlain the slump in the 5s. from 96 1/2 to beneath 92, falling off in earnings need not at once be given first place. Of course, it is not to be contended that conditions prevailing in the investment market have been primarily the cause of the loss which has occurred in the value of the bonds; the decline of 10 points in Steam Pump common and of 5 1/2 in Steam Pump preferred since the opening of the year show that other influences have brought to bear.

Until the company's annual report is published, toward the end of the year, there will be no way of gauging the extent to which the decline that has occurred in earnings has carried; however, any decline will hardly be enough to have threatened the safety of the bonds or warranted undue liquidation on the part of their holders. The latest reported earnings of the company, those for the 18 months to Sept. 30, 1911, showed interest charges earned several times over, even after allowing for depreciation and sinking fund charges. Part of those 18 months embraced a period in which business was certainly on a poorer scale than it is at present, yet the effect on the standing of the bonds was not serious or even noticeable in the final report.

Following is a table which gives the results of the Steam Pump properties in the 18 months to last Sept. 30, as compared with the annual incomes to March 31 in preceding years:

	Ttl. Inc.	Deprn.	Int. etc.	Ac. Sur.
1911	\$3,487,082	\$708,142	\$122,067	\$4,200,291
1910	2,590,006	430,837	707,217	3,348,060
1909	2,047,854	444,018	488,320	2,848,219
1908	2,226,253	421,860	509,818	2,303,568
1907	2,515,903	360,511	551,090	2,517,207
1906	2,323,280	344,032	619,932	2,029,186
1905	1,741,582	326,371	412,761	2,232,013
1904	1,938,729	254,056	340,377	2,284,960
1903	2,113,300	228,518	82,330	3,522,679

*18 months.

As a matter of fact, it would be necessary for net income of the International Steam Pump to be cut almost in half for the company to be compelled to report a deficit after fixed charges, and there is little likelihood of such a performance being witnessed now. If business revival in the United States during the next 12 months fulfills current predictions to only a moderate extent, the industrial corporations of the country are certain to be called upon to turn out a greater volume of material than ever before in their history, and though it may be that prices received are not up to the highest levels of boom times of the past, there is bound to be a large increase in income because of the increasing business. If the premiums that are being paid at the present time to steel manufacturers can be regarded as a fair gauge of the situation, the industrial outlook of the country has brightened to a considerable extent, and the companies so anxious for steel for prompt delivery as to pay the premiums must themselves have orders on hand for material that is required at once.

The above table shows that for the 1911 period the average income of the company (which included, besides manufacturing profits, interest and discounts) was \$101,000 a month, as against \$216,000 in 1910, there being thus shown a decline of more than 12 per cent. Nevertheless, this falling off did not in any way prevent the company from meeting fixed charges and paying out \$1,290,000 in dividends on the preferred stock and still having at the close of the period, a surplus of \$506,000 to add to the profit and loss balance. It is plain, therefore, that there would have to be a far more severe industrial reaction in the United States to cause the International Steam Pump to fall back so far as to endanger its 5 per cent bonds. Even after the panic of 1907, the extreme loss of business to the company was 20 per cent notwithstanding that in the two years

prior to the panic there had been an increase of 50 per cent. In other words, whereas in 1905 the company's output had returned it a total income of \$1,741,000, in 1909, despite the losses caused by the business depression incident to the financial panic, the total income was \$2,074,000. A year later, in 1910, all of the loss due to the panic disturbance was regained and the company's income mounted to a new high record.

The International Steam Pump, as a maker of steam and electric pumps, air compressors, condensers, ore crushers, smelting and refining machinery, gas engines and power machinery is in a position to benefit at once from any recovery which may now be underway, and the likelihood is that, were the company to publish quarterly reports, its figures for the June period would show a substantial improvement both over the quarter before and over last year.

The boom now under way in the copper market has without doubt resulted in the placing of rush orders for new mining machinery and for refinery accessories and every day that this boom continues will mean increased income for the International Steam Pump.

Were the company's earnings to be reported more frequently there would probably be a better market for the 5 per cent bonds, but as it is, knowledge that the securities are so well secured leads to the expectation that, as the country's business revival broadens, the opportunity of obtaining a liberal and safe return will impress itself more forcibly than it has thus far in the season.

POLITICS EXERTS LITTLE EFFECT ON MONEY RATES

CHICAGO—The western money market has been little affected by the political activity during the past week. General business likewise continues to show expansion irrespective of politics, which is further reflected in the demand for money in different lines of industries, as well as in many lines of the mercantile trade. The near approach of the crop-moving period is essentially the main influence, which is causing a better demand for credits, while sentiment is also an important potential in this respect.

During July there was a large volume of currency shipped from Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City and other crop-producing territory than a year ago, although the time has not arrived when the demand for funds in these sections has become in any way stringent.

However, there has been a perceptible hardening of rates in the past week. Loans are now bringing 5 per cent and in some instances a half point higher. Any accommodation below 5 per cent is considered as exceptional and only made on the choicest names. Rates over the counter range from 5 to 6 percent, while deposits show moderate depreciation. The larger banks reluctantly refrained from the purchase of commercial paper as the reserve balances are close to the limit now.

Country banks have depleted their balances at the larger centers considerably, and are not yet making any very strong inquiry for additional funds. As maturity of crops takes place and there appears nothing to thwart general sentiment and universal good feeling for a bountiful harvest, bankers naturally expect to see some further advance in rates which will probably occur on September 1.

The only perplexing question at the moment is the possible shortage of cars. Industrial traffic managers of all railroads are using their best efforts to induce manufacturers and large shippers of freight to rush their consignments forward to avoid congestion, as well as to make it possible for railroads to have at their command all available equipment when the great crop movement sets in.

MUCH NEW WEALTH FROM THE SOIL

CHICAGO—The general summary of "Annual Crop and Business Reports" of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago says:

"Improvement in the domestic business situation is indicated by estimates which show an increase in the value of total crop production, allowing for the decrease in market values for cotton and grain, of approximately \$617,000,000. Of this amount \$365,200,000, or more than half, comes from '0 crops of commodities which figure in our cereal and produce markets."

It is therefore of considerable moment to note that present crop conditions justify an estimate of \$6,033,000,000 in new wealth to be produced from the soil this year, against an actual production of \$5,417,000,000 in 1911.

STEEL UNFILLED ORDERS

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation in its monthly statement showed unfilled orders on its books as of July 31 last of 5,957,079 tons. This compares with 5,807,346 tons on June 30, an increase of 149,733 tons and with 5,750,983 on May 31, 1912, and 3,584,085 on July 31, 1911.

SEMI-FINISHED STEEL ACTIVE

PITTSBURGH—The market for semi-finished steel is in a disturbed condition, because of the fact that consumption has reached the maximum of productive capacity, and in many instances has gone beyond. Buyers of openheart sheet bars are confronted with delivery specifications by the mills from four to six weeks ahead, and then only in small lots, representing but a fraction of their actual requirements. Mills will not accept business in sheet bars, either openheart or Bessemer, for fourth quarter shipment, except from regular customers, and then only at higher prices. The lowest price now quoted on four by four Bessemer billets is \$23, Youngstown, mill. Openheart billets are quoted nominally at \$23.50. Some makers with small lots decline to quote less than \$24.50, Pittsburgh delivery.

The scarcity of openheart sheet bars has become acute and \$24 is about the minimum at the mill. As no Pittsburgh mill is about to make deliveries—buyers will be forced to go to Youngstown mills for some time to come. The largest producers of sheet bars are entirely out of the market, while other producers, who are usually in the market, with a fair tonnage, are consuming their own production in their finishing mills, and in some instances are buying on the outside in addition.

MR. MORSE SAID TO PLAN BOAT LINE

NEW YORK—Charles W. Morse, it is reported, has developed his recent understanding with the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada until his plans include a new steamship line between New York, New Orleans and Porto Rico.

It is said four vessels have been acquired by the promoters of the proposed service and two other boats are being built. C. L. Dimon of 32 Broadway, is said to be representing Mr. Morse in the negotiations for the steamers, and John Rowland, traffic manager of the Atlantic, Birmingham & Atlanta railroad, is named in the reports as likely to be traffic manager of the new Morse-Grand Trunk steamship line.

The new line will feed the Grand Central of New London, Conn., where the Central Vermont, which is a Grand Trunk ally, has water terminals.

SOUTH CALIFORNIA MAY GET COLLEGE

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Delegates to the Southern California convention of Christian churches, which was held here, took steps toward the establishment of a denominational college in southern California.

C. C. Chapman of Fullerton pledged \$50,000 toward the institution on condition that individuals and churches give \$200,000. This, with the \$100,000 resources of the Berkeley Bible Seminary, which it is proposed to remove to this part of the state and combine with the proposed denominational college, would give the new institution a fund of \$550,000, if all the plans are perfected.

Both Long Beach and Pomona are seeking to be the site of the proposed college.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO.

PITTSBURGH—Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, August earnings of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company have been larger than ever before. It is probable that the company's net earnings will reach \$5,000,000 this year. This would be \$1,250,000 more than is required for dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, paid previous to the declaration of the recent 13-1 per cent stock dividend. The present earnings of the company indicate that it can continue dividends at the old rate if the management so desires.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Railroads ordered about 200,000 tons of rails last week, including 180,000 tons for 1913 delivery, mainly for western trunk lines.

President Bush of Bush Terminal Company proposed union terminal on Bayonne, N. J., waterfront to relieve congestion in harbor.

France leads world in automobile exports with \$31,700,000 for year to June 30 last, and United States is second with nearly \$20,000,000.

Georgia peach season closed last week with total estimated shipment of 7125 cars. Much over-ripe fruit was found to be of death of commercial canners.

London special says that there is a generally united admission that the amended rules of the London stock exchange which went into effect June 1 make the charges for transactions too high. Also there is a widespread belief that the rules will be amended again this fall and the charges reduced.

Increase of railroad equipment is forcing operating companies to adopt rails of a heavier type than formerly. Pennsylvania is making preparations along these lines. Much new track will be laid this year, as present rails have been found too light to withstand wear and tear of larger locomotives and heavier trains now in use.

LUMBER DEALERS ANTICIPATE MORE ACTIVE BUSINESS

Recent Price Concessions Are Expected to Give Way to Firmer Quotations in the Near Future

WHOLESALE PRICES

Whatever may have been the price concessions in the lumber industry this month it is believed by many that quotations will harden again in September. August is usually a quiet period and easier prices may have resulted from a desire to keep things going during the month. There are indications of more active trade and dealers feel correspondingly cheerful.

Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of lumber.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24@24.50; 9-inch, \$25@25.50; 10-inch, \$26@26.50; 11 or 12-inch, \$27@27.50.

Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x3, \$21@21.50; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23; 2x10, \$24.50@25; 2x12, \$25.

Spruce boards, 5-inch and up, \$21; matched spruce boards, \$22.50@23.00; hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22.50@23.

Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20.50@21.

SHINGLES, LATHES, CLAPBOARDS
Shingles: Extras, \$3.00@4; clears, \$3.60@3.65.

Lathes, spruce: 1 1/2-inch, \$4@4.10; 1 1/4-inch, \$3.65@3.75.
Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50@52; clears, \$48@50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine, partition B and better: 3/4@3/4, \$28.50@29.00 flooring edge grain A, \$40@41; B, \$37.25@38.25; C, \$33@35; flat grain A \$28.50@29.50; B, \$27.50@28.75.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 inch, \$31@31.50; partition No. 1 13-16x 3/4, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$19.50@20; roofers, 8-inch, \$20.50@21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$47@48; 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch, \$48@49; 2-inch, \$51.25@52.25; 3-inch, \$61@63; No. 1 shop: 1-inch, \$29.50@30.50; 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch, \$30.50@31.50; 2-inch, \$33.75@34.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$34@36; 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch, \$36@38.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@56; sap, 1-inch, \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$80@85; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$33@35.

Maple, 1-inch, \$36@41.

Oak: White, quartered, 1-inch, \$86@89; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$88@92; plain white, 1-inch, \$58@60; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$61@63.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$100, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$110, 4-inch \$115.

Selects, 4-4 \$87, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$90, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$100, 4-inch \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$75, 2-inch \$78, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch \$55, 5-4 inch \$64, 6-4 inch \$65, 8-4 inch \$68, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$80.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch \$38, 5-4, 6-4 inch \$53@55, 8-4 inch \$57, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$75.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch \$50@60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch \$40@60.

Barn board: Ten-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$41, 8-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$39, 10-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35, 8-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34.

TO STOP NOISE IS 'EXPERTS' PURPOSE

Methods of suppressing unnecessary noises will be discussed at Wednesday evening's session of ninth international Otological congress in Huntington hall. Dr. Clarence John Blake, Dr. James Jackson Putnam, Stoughton Bell and Prof. Edward S. Morse will speak. The public is invited to this open session. The doors will close at 8 o'clock.

A local society for the suppression of unnecessary noises is projected for Boston. Among the sounds classed as objectionable and needless are the grinding of trolley cars rounding curves, excessive whistling, audible motor exhausts, shouts of drivers, clanging of gongs, sirens and other whistles, roar of trains, the shouts in the street, and the cries of peddlers.

IRON PIPE ADVANCES

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

VIENNA IS BELIEVED
BEHIND FAVORABLE
ADVANCE TO BRITAINSemi-Official Journal Says
Austro-Hungary Will Not
Build Ships if Her Coast
Is Considered Inviolable

PLEDGE EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The offer deliberately made to the government of the United Kingdom, through the semi-official organ, the Pester Lloyd, has created no slight excitement in the European chancelleries. The Pester Lloyd is known to be the organ of the foreign office in Vienna and it is regarded as absolutely impossible that it should have made an advance in such categorical terms to the admiralty in London unless it had been directly inspired.

When the new joint naval program of the Mediterranean members of the triple alliance was quite recently published, the first lord of the admiralty, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, declared that the new departure of those governments would require the closest attention of the British admiralty. This was understood to mean that the addition of the Mediterranean fleets of Austro-Hungary and Italy would be regarded as an addition to the German fleet, and the United Kingdom would be driven to take steps to counteract this by increasing its force at Malta.

The Pester Lloyd now comes forward with the deliberate statement that if, in the event of a war between Germany and the United Kingdom, the latter will undertake to hold the coast of the dual monarchy inviolable, the government of Vienna will undertake in turn not to carry out the proposed naval program. If this offer really states the intentions of the foreign office in Vienna, and there is no reason whatever to suppose that it does not, an enormous stride will have been taken, toward the reduction of armaments, between the chancelleries in Europe.

To an inhabitant of the United Kingdom, it is almost inconceivable that Austria should fear attack from the British fleet. Only in the event of Austria herself taking part in the struggle as a member of the triple alliance could such a condition of things become even conceivable. A war between Germany and the United Kingdom could be waged, and in the ordinary course of things would be waged, without the participation of Austria at all, so that there is no imaginable reason, from the British point of view, for the increase in the Austrian fleet as a protection against that of the United Kingdom. The one reason which, in the eyes of the United Kingdom, could have necessitated this step was the carrying out of an arrangement between Vienna and Berlin.

The Pester Lloyd makes it clear that no such arrangement exists, and that the dual monarchy is perfectly free to initiate and carry out its naval program without any reference whatever to Berlin. In these circumstances, there is absolutely nothing to prevent the signing of the convention required by Austro-Hungary. In a measure it would amount to a new entente between two countries, the peace between which has comparatively rarely been broken, and who have no antagonistic interests whatever.

If such a condition of things could be brought about with Austria there is nothing whatever to prevent it being brought about with Italy, and when this has been done the absolutely ridiculous struggle between Germany and the United Kingdom, which is causing untold sacrifices from fears the outcome of which hardly any one believes will ever be realized, will be brought to an end.

OVERSEA TRADE IN
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
FOUND BUOYANT

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Particulars relating to the oversea trade of South Australia for May, which have been made available by the customs department, indicate a continuance of the buoyant condition of business generally. The total trade for the month of May was valued at £1,146,359. Both exports and imports show substantial increases when compared with the corresponding period of last year. Exports totalled £638,575, as against £534,238 in May, 1911, an increase of £104,337; and imports amounted respectively to £507,784 and £414,744, an advance of £93,040.

The value of the chief lines of export were: Wheat, £264,020; ores and concentrates, £179,079; silver, £44,170; flour, £34,714; copper, £29,600; skins, £28,024; wool, £27,926; tallow, £11,081; pig lead, £9,000.

The total value of the imports was made up as follows: United Kingdom, £297,310; other British possessions, £239,700; foreign countries, £170,754.

NORWEGIAN ART TO BE SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

BRIGHTON, England.—An exhibition of Norwegian art is to be held at the Brighton public galleries next spring.

FRANCO-GERMAN
BOUNDARIES ARE
REPORTED UPON

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The world moves so quickly nowadays that the Franco-German agreement of November last and all that it provided for has probably passed largely from the public memory. It should be remembered, however, that it arranged for an exchange of territory and delimitation of boundaries which could not be carried out in a moment, and a Franco-German commission has been sitting recently at Berne with a view to the discussion of the preliminary arrangements which will have to be settled before effect can be given to the provisions of the treaty.

This commission has now completed its labors, as a result of which it has been decided that there will be no formal handing over of the territories in question which will be transferred piecemeal after Oct. 1 next.

The decisions of the commission still require ratification at the hands of the governments concerned.

FLOWER SHOW IS
HELD AT CORKAGH

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The annual Lucan, Saggart, and Clondalkin flower show was held by kind permission of Colonel Finlay, D. L., at Corkagh. This very picturesquely wooded domain was much admired by the many visitors.

The competition for prizes in cottagers' classes was very keen in flowers, vegetables, bread (made from flour given by Messrs. George Shackleton & Sons from their mills at Lucan), cakes, eggs, jam, needlework, crochet-lace, and home made furniture, also a prize for one dozen of the best brown chicken's eggs, limited to United Irishwomen of Saggart, Rathcoole, and Newcastle.

In the children's classes, too, much interest was shown, there being numerous entries for "twenty best specimens of wild flowers, all different, named;" some original names were "march malice," "two sisters," and "boughaven bhui," Irish for "yellow boy" (ragwort).

Peter O'Loughlin of Lucan was a successful prize winner, showing onions, also flowers, and his garden was awarded a first prize, whilst his wife's exhibits showed well among the bread and cakes. In the amateur classes sweet pea, roses, annual and herbaceous flowers showed lovely contrasts of brilliant coloring and soft effects.

Children's dances attracted many spectators; among the competitors for the prize for "best Irish jigs, double" Mary Quinn and Kathleen McGurk distinguished themselves, and Miss Hart, their teacher, deserved congratulation.

MOTOR SCOUT FINED
FOR WARNING AUTOS
OF POLICE TRAP SET

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A case of no little interest to motorists was decided recently by the Lewes magistrates, who fined a motor scout £2 together with £1 costs for obstructing a police sergeant in the execution of his duty on the Brighton road.

One of the duties of the motor scouts provided on the great motoring roads by the Automobile Association has been to give warning to members of the association of the existence of police traps, so that they may moderate the pace at which they are traveling in such a way as to come within the regulation speed of 20 miles an hour.

In the particular case in question it was alleged that owing to warnings the defendant gave to motorists before they entered the measured furlong there was a material reduction in their speed, and it was contended by the prosecution that there was an intention on the defendant's part wilfully to obstruct the police and to make their operations of no avail. Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant had stopped altogether 12 cars, some of which were previously going at dangerous speeds.

Nor did the scout confine himself to one side of the police trap, the result being that when he stationed himself on the Brighton side the police found it useless to take the time of cars coming from Brighton, and when he transferred his activities to the Lewes side they found it a waste of time to take the time of cars coming from the direction of Lewes.

For the defense it was urged that there was no satisfactory proof that the cars in question were going at dangerous speed at the time they received the warnings, but the magistrates expressed their opinion that the defendant was fully aware of the fact that the police were timing the motor cars on the day in question and that the cars to which he gave a warning were proceeding at excessive speeds.

It will be interesting to see what effect this decision will have in future on the motor scouts maintained by the Automobile Association.

BAGHDAD LINE SURVEY GOES ON

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The survey of the first 100 kilometers of the Baghdad-Mosul section of the Baghdad railway has now been completed, and the work of construction will proceed as soon as the necessary materials have arrived.

JAPAN'S NEW RULER IS INTENSELY
PATRIOTIC WHILE COSMOPOLITAN

(Copyright by Topical, London)
NEW EMPEROR OF JAPAN

EMPIRE PARLIAMENT
VIEWED CAUTIOUSLY
BY SIR GEORGE REID

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir George Reid in an interview with a Reuter representative recently, gave it as his opinion that in spite of the attractiveness of the idea of an imperial Parliament with a truly imperial executive, he felt bound to say that calm consideration into the facts to be faced and the adjustments to be made had resulted in a spirit of wonderment at an imperial system, so loose and disjointed as that of Great Britain and the dominions, should work so miraculously, and consequently he felt a giving test closer bonds might lead to greater friction.

In explanation of this opinion Sir George Reid said that as things were at present the dominions could at any time they chose take a share in the imperial councils, more powerful perhaps than any they would be entitled to in an imperial Parliament formed on the basis of population.

On the question of imperial defense the high commissioner for Australia advocated the contribution by the dominions of ships rather than cash. "The call of the sea" was a potent influence and one which would be more likely to enlist national enthusiasm than mere monetary contributions.

GERMANY LINKS
UP POSSESSIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

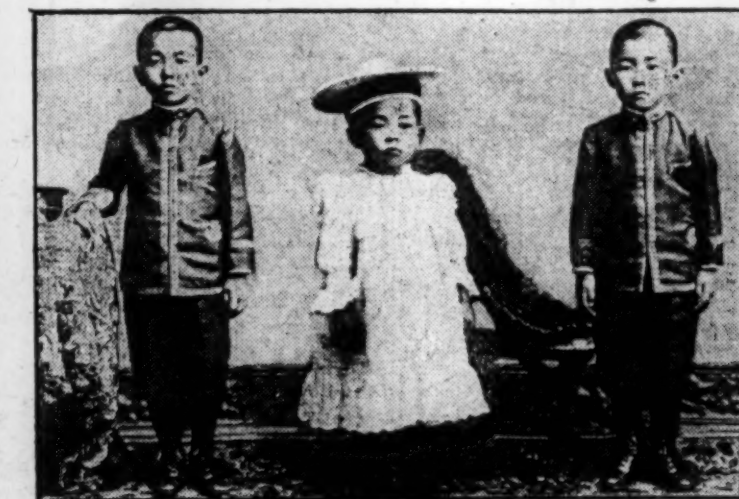
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The German possessions of Samoa and New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelm's land, are being linked up by wireless telegraphy. Two large coast stations are being erected in New Guinea, one in Samoa and one in Nauru or Pleasant Island.

SIBERIAN DAIRY IS SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BIESK, Siberia.—A dairy started at Biesk, in Siberia, for the manufacture of Cheshire cheese, under the supervision of an English expert, has been productive of excellent results. The farmers' association promoting the enterprise proposes to establish 20 large dairy farms with an annual output of some 18,000 tons of the value of £700,000 to £800,000. This year an experimental consignment of 40 tons will be sent to London.

SONS OF MIKADO IN WESTERN DRESS



(Copyright by Topical, London)
The three sons of the new Emperor of Japan—On left, Prince Herohito (eldest son), Prince Hohuhito and Prince Yasuhito, on right

Mikado Was Educated Upon
Western Plan and Mingled
Freely as Comrade and as
an Equal With Other Boys

FUTURE IS BRIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new ruler of Japan was proclaimed Emperor amidst all the rites of the Shinto religion, in the Sanctuary within the Palace of Tokio. The spirits of his ancestors were informed of his accession to the throne while a peal of bells rang out to welcome him to his country's service. He received the sacred sword, the jeweled necklace and the mirror, and swore to preserve the ancient form of government according to the constitutional and fundamental laws of his country.

This brief ceremony was necessary to usher in the new era—the reign of Yoshihito Harunomiya which the privy council proposes to name "Tai Sei" or Reign of Righteousness.

The young Emperor was nominated heir apparent in 1887 and proclaimed crown prince in 1888 when he received the Grand Order of Merit and Grand Insignia of the Chrysanthemum, and became an ensign in the imperial infantry bodyguard.

In the midst of eastern ways and ideas yet the young prince was educated on western lines. He was the first heir to the throne of Japan who had been allowed to mingle with his school fellows and meet them on equal terms. At the Nobles school, masters and boys alike treated him as a comrade, without restraint and without ceremony, both at play and in the schoolroom. He was a universal favorite, kind, genial, thoughtful, always ready to help his friends if occasion should arise. Here also was developed in him a great love for the beauty of nature.

When only 10 years old, on the occasion of his installation as heir apparent, or Rittaisha, he received two sets of pictures from the Empress intended to symbolize the share of wisdom and happiness that she desired for him. Among these were to be found the illustrations of happiness, a drawing of a pine for strength, a stork for long life and a tortoise for riches, while, to turn his thought to still greater matters, the second set depicted a bear for fortitude, a hawk for courage and a carp swimming against falling water as a symbol of endurance.

The Emperor at the same time gave his little son a sword—a token which he understood—and one that the ruler had himself received in earlier years. As an ensign the young heir to the throne wore modern European uniform and had a special staff attached to him.

Yoshihito Harunomiya is an ardent lover of his own country, an intense patriot imbued deeply with true Japanese spirit and yet, he is cosmopolitan, one who loves the people of other countries, knows their history and is friendly, especially to Europeans. It is believed that, like his father, he is keen upon entering into an alliance with England.

The new ruler promises well. He has the quality of bending, is not autocratic and will be able to steer safely through the shoals which threaten the imperial ship in its delicate passage from an autocratic to a constitutional government.

BRITISH NAVAL POST FILLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, naval architect to the firm of Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., has been appointed director of naval construction on the retirement from that post of Sir Philip Watts, who, however, will be retained as adviser on naval construction to the board.

MAYOR FLIES IN WATERPLANE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRIGHTON, Eng.—Flying with his Farman waterplane at Brighton, Mr. Grahame-White took several passengers for trips, including the mayor of Brighton. The flying is attracting thousands of visitors.



(Copyright by Topical, London)
NEW EMPRESS OF JAPAN

DYNAMITE PLOWING
IN SOUTH AFRICA IS
SUCCESS IN SUBSOIL

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony.—Experiments have proved the new method of dynamite plowing to be of substantial use in breaking up the soil where the surface layers are very dense. Already many of the South African farmers have embraced the new idea, and are highly in favor of plowing by dynamite.

Speaking in a general way, the theory is, that beneath the tilled surface lies a very dense layer into which the plants' roots find it difficult to force their way, and so fail to use all the resources of the soil which lies below. The farmers find dynamite to be both cheaper and better for subsoil plowing, as the latter costs quite a large sum per acre.

During the experiments, which were made in Somerset West, South Africa, by Kenneth Quinlan, it was discovered that when a charge exploded from 3 feet to 4 feet below the surface, the effect was to produce large fissures in the earth for a great distance, and the plants' roots were not long in making use of the opportunities this opened up to them, for finding new food at a lower strata.

The experiment was carried out in an orchard where the orange trees were famous for the beauty of the fruit which they produced some years ago, but of late these had declined in the value of the yield. The question arose of removing them and replanting the orchard, but as the investigation showed that the top soil was gravel and clay to a depth of about 18 inches, beneath which was another 2½ feet of hardpan, attention was turned to dynamite.

Holes were drilled between the orange trees about one inch in diameter, and in the center of the square formed by four trees, and about 12 feet from each tree, into this a charge of loose dynamite cartridges was put, the hole being filled up on top with earth. The result was that the explosion ran along under ground and thus disintegrated the soil which had refused to give way to the spade. Before long the benefit to the trees was most apparent.

Following this experiment others have been carried out and have gone to prove that the operations can be carried out without mischief to the crops. All over the Union farmers are being encouraged to make these experiments, and wherever they are tried they gain in favor with those who understand. Roughly the cost per acre is said to work out at from £2 10s. to £5 10s. according to the character of the soil and the trees.

LONDON COUNCIL
INVITES AUSTRIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An invitation has been sent by the corporation of the city of London to the Burgomasters of Vienna, Prague, and Ischl to pay a week's visit to London in October. It will be remembered that Sir Vesey Strong, when Lord Mayor, and about 60 representatives of the corporation, visited these cities last year, and the present invitation from the city of London is in return of these courtesies.

MALL APPROACH TO BE WOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been decided to relay the Mall approach with wood at a cost of £500. Originally, in deference to the crown, quarry and the office of works, this broad drive was paved with macadam, but the department has now withdrawn its objection to wood.

FAMOUS ACTOR
LIKES VOICES OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who conducted a meeting on behalf of the Poetry Society, declared there was a striking improvement in elocution among the school children of London.

A contingent of London county council children recited before the distinguished actor who complimented the teachers who were so admirably giving effect to the policy of the Poetry Society. All the voices of those reciting he thought were good, but some were inclined to err in the direction of pedantic pronunciation. Articulation, too, was not clear enough. Italians and Frenchmen took great pleasure in a nice articulation of words, of which the Anglo-Saxon race was not very considerate.

Those who wished to excel in the speaking and reading of poetry would benefit from listening to a foreigner, or even to an Irishman or a Scotsman, who understood better the value of words. He urged on teachers the desirability of encouraging a simpler, unaffected method of reading and speaking without any dabbling in gesticulation.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE COLORS KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The colors of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage are black, old rose and white.

CANADIAN PREMIER
CONSIDERS ALL RED
STEAMSHIP ROUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Before leaving London Mr. Borden and his colleagues received a deputation having for its object the furtherance of the establishment of the scheme of an "all red route" steamship service between Great Britain and Canada and Australasia.

The deputation consisted of Lord Wear-dale, Lord Orammore and Browne, Lord Norreys and representatives of important shipping and industrial concerns. In reply to the deputation Mr. Borden said that his government was giving the question their earnest consideration and that any proposals which the deputation might like to make he would be glad to receive on his return to the Dominion.

One of the most important points discussed during the interview with Mr. Borden was the necessity of having fast fleets on the Atlantic and Pacific which could be armed and used as cruisers should the need arise. This side of the question is under consideration between the naval authorities in London and the Canadian government.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOME FORUM

IN PRAISE OF POESY OF DIVERS KINDS

BROTHER poets have perhaps savored the precious nectar distilled of Sir Philip Sidney's flowers of fancy better than the lay reader. Cowper speaks of him as "the warbler of poetic prose" and Whittier groups him with Spenser, praising the

"Old melodious lays
Which softly melt the ages through,
The songs of Spenser's golden days,
Arcadian Sidney's silvery phrase,
Sprinkling our noon of time with
Freshest morning dew."

Perhaps the poet is thus tenderly inclined toward this younger brother of the muse for Sidney's lithe and firm bearing, his knightly prowess and victory when he entered the lists in poetry's defense. His "Defense of Poesy" or "Apology for Poetry" is said by Albert S. Cook, professor at Yale, to have heralded the poetic achievements of Spenser and Shakespeare. In this famous essay Sidney was "the link between the soundest theory of ancient times and the romantic production of the modern era"; as "a humanist actuated by ethical convictions, a man of affairs discharging the function of the scholar with the imaginative insight of the poet." Says this silvery singer of Arcadia, then:

"Poesy, therefore, is an art of imitation, for so Aristotle termed it in his word mimesis, that is to say, a representing, counterfeiting or figuring forth; to speak metaphorically, a speaking picture, with this end—to teach and delight."
"Of this have been three general kinds. The chief, both in antiquity and excellency, were they that did imitate the inconceivable excellences of God. Such were David in his Psalms; Solomon in his 'Song of Songs'; in his Ecclesiastes and Proverbs; Moses and Deborah in their hymns; and the writer of Job; which, beside other, the learned Tremellius and Franciscus Junius do entitle the poetical part of the Scripture. Against these none will speak that hath the Holy Ghost in due holy reverence. In this kind, though in a full wrong divinity, were Orpheus, Amphion, Homer in his hymns and many others, both Greeks and Romans. And this poesy must be used by whosoever will follow St. James' counsel in singing psalms when they are merry; and I know is used with fruit of comfort by some, when in sorrowful pangs of their . . .

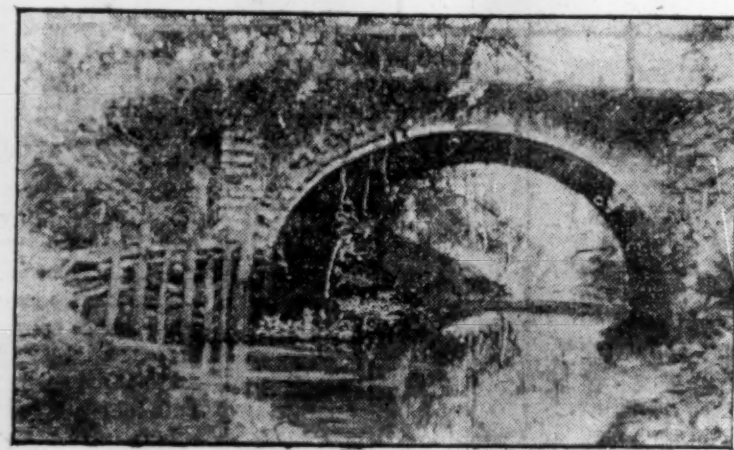
sins they find the consolation of the never-leaving goodness.

"The second kind is of them that deal with matters philosophical; either moral, as Tyrtæus, Phocylides, and Cato; or natural, as Lucretius, and Virgil's Georgics; or astronomical, as Manilius and Pontanus; or historical as Lucan; which who mislike the fault is in their judgment quite out of taste, and not in the sweet food of sweetly uttered knowledge. . . .

"Whether they properly be poets or no let grammarians dispute, and go to the third, indeed right poets. . . . Between whom and these second is such a kind of difference as betwixt the meaner sort of painters, who counterfeit only such faces as are set before them, and the more excellent, who having no law but wit, bestow that in colors upon you which is fittest for the eye to see. . . . For these third be they which

most properly do imitate to teach and delight; and to imitate borrow nothing . . . but range, only reined with learned discretion, into the divine consideration of what may be and should be. These be they that as the first and most noble sort, may justly be termed poets (seers) so these are waited on in the excellent languages and best understandings with the fore-described name of poets. For these indeed do merely make to imitate and imitate both to delight and teach, and delight to move men to take that goodness in hand, which without delight they would fly as from a stranger; and teach to make them know that goodness whereunto they are moved—which ever learning was directed, yet want there not idle tongues to bark at them." / But evidently Sidney rates none as a poet save he who sings that which is of good report.

LEGACY OF ROMANS TO ENGLAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
ROMAN BRIDGE NEAR LYNHURST, NEW FOREST, ENG.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND is rich in relics of the Roman occupation of which the New Forest can boast of quite a big share. Many are very well known and are to be found in any of the guide books, but occasionally, in his rambles, the tourist quite unexpectedly stumbles on such a delightful bit as the old bridge near Lynhurst. The road leading to the bridge is now a mere track, but once may have been the highway through the forest to the coast. At the present time it is almost deserted, and it needs a great stretch of imagination to picture Roman chariots thundering over the little bridge.

Never Made a Mistake

The superintendent was one of those unforgettable men of the old school who "never made a mistake." One night, while listening to the wire at East Deerfield, I heard him call attention to this fact in unmistakable language. In giving an order to an engine to "run wild," a train-despatcher had forgotten to warn the engine man to "look out for a snow-plow ahead." The despatcher told his chief about it on the wire and added, "We are all liable to mistakes." The superintendent, a despatcher himself for 30 years, got hold of the key and told the man what he thought of such philosophy in the railroad business. He concluded the dialogue in this way: "I never made a mistake in my life and never intend to. Come to Boston in the morning."

This was the man, E. J. Smith, from whom I derived all my ideas of duty and efficiency in the railroad service, says James O. Fagan in his autobiography in the Atlantic. He retired from active duties a few months ago. Forty-five years or so without a mistake is a pretty good railroad record.

Greatest Pincian Hill

The Italian sculptor, Monteverde, has been commissioned to chisel the monument to Verdi which is to be placed on the Monte Pincio in Rome. The greatest of all Monte Pincio monuments, however, is Grieg's thrilling song of that name.—St. Paul Despatch.

LANDMARKS OF PROGRESS

TWO interesting pictures for one responsive to historical impressions appear in a current magazine. One is the scene of the fall of the Bastille in Paris, that event that stands as a landmark pointing to the great change that has come for France. The Bastille was the prison where royalty and its favorites could punish any one, unrebuked by juries or the people. Without trial or any human means of justice a man might be shut away there for years. It stood in the midst of the people, a type of autocratic power, of the authority that is unquestioned and unquestionable. This is why a year after it was taken it was utterly destroyed, razed to the ground, not one stone left upon another. The column of July was erected there afterward to commemorate the revolution of 1830.

The other picture is one of a humble, ruinous cottage in a New England landscape where a man who has risen to be the Governor of his state drives with a friend to whom he is telling the story of his boyhood's struggle with poverty. They pass first a simple house where the Governor used to work as a "hired

National Greatness

I believe there is no permanent greatness to a nation except it be based upon morality. I do not care for military greatness or military renown. I care for the condition of the people among whom I live. Crowns, coronets, miters, military display, the pomp of war, wide colonies and a huge empire are, in my view, all trifles light as air, and not worth considering, unless with them you can have a fair share of comfort, contentment and happiness among the great body of the people. Palaces, baronial castles, great halls, stately mansions do not make a nation. The nation in every country dwells in the cottage; and unless the light of your constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed there on the feelings and condition of the people, rely upon it you have yet to learn the duties of government.—John Bright.

Said of Schiller

Schiller, the German poet, had a patent of nobility conferred upon him by the Emperor. One day, while rummaging through some old papers in the presence of a friend, he ran across the patent. Handing it to his friend, he said: "I suppose you didn't know I'm a nobleman." "No document was necessary to convince me of that," said the friend. It seems a pity that the name of the man who said that has not been preserved.—Kansas City Star.

The "fruits of righteousness" are shown in "meekness," a better thing than we are aware of!—Oliver Cromwell.

From "Laus Deo"

By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

It is done!
In the circuit of the sun
Shall the sound thereof go forth.
It shall bid the sad rejoice,
It shall give the dumb a voice
It shall belt with joy the earth!

Ring and swing,
Bells of joy! On morning's wing
Send the song of praise abroad!
With a sound of broken chains,
Tell the nations that He reigns,
Who alone is Lord and God!

Panama's Hero

Describing the man at the head of the Panama canal enterprise a writer in Everybody's magazine says:

"I am Colonel Goethals," he said to me in a voice that was low, but clear and pleasantly modulated. He pronounced it 'gotls'. But the accent on the first syllable and pronounce it go, and you have in that which he believes has power for good, and on the other hand it seems almost impossible for him not to fear that which he believes has power to harm him. Thus it becomes apparent that both faith and fear are the results of belief. A belief may be either intelligent or ignorant, i. e., one may believe in that which really exists, and on the other hand he may believe in the power of that which has no existence in fact. According to the teachings of Christian Science true faith is intelligent because it has its origin in that which is eternally real, while fear is the result of a blind belief in the reality and power of evil. Mortal man fears evil, but one cannot conceive of a righteous person being afraid of that which he believes to be good. The source of all fear is the mortal belief in the reality of evil and the consequent belief that it has power to harm.

Precept and Example

Example as well as precept was furnished to the youthful autograph collector who wrote to one of the world's richest men, asking for an "autograph sentiment" and enclosing a two-cent stamp for his reply. Over the signature came the prompt response—on a postcard: "A penny saved is a penny earned."—Lippincott.

Unfaithfulness to duty, unkindness, insincerity, self-indulgence and cheap pleasures leave their sting. Dr. T. L. Cuyler wrote, "The specter I most fear is the ghost of lost opportunities."—L. Adelaide Wallingford in Congregationalist.

Superfluities of the Academe

A bright college girl, whose clear grasp of her subjects was recognized by all her professors, was seated one warm day before a long examination paper. On the desk in her study were notebooks to be made up and theses to write. She really had not time nor inclination to give to the "exam." So this is what she wrote: "Dear Professor: You know all the answers to these questions, and I know them. Moreover, you know that I know them. So what's the use of my writing it all out? Please excuse me. Sincerely yours."

This was handed in with due gravity. It is needless to say that the student was passed. For she indeed spoke true.

Another story of similar import—one that might not, however, in the comparison hinted at, please the boys at Wesleyan, where it is said that coeducation has been discontinued because the girls made the boys work so hard to keep up—as follows:

A college boy sat before an examination paper at the head of which was printed that he write on his paper a statement that he had neither given nor received any help during the hour of examination. But alas! This was the only leading in the whole body of the print which the lad knew how to follow. He could not answer one of the questions. So he dutifully wrote on the blank sheet: "I affirm that I have neither given nor received any help in preparing the answers to this set of questions." And that was all.

Heaven's beauty grows on us
The house of light He hath builded for Himself.
—Bailey's "Featus."

Give me a heart, O Lord, strong to endure,
Help me to keep it simple, pure,
Make me unselfish, helpful, true
In every act, whatever I do,
And keep content!
—"Heart Throbs," II.

FAITH VERSUS FEAR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAITH and fear are the two great constructive and destructive elements of the human mind. One builds up, the other tears down; the one leads to success, the other to defeat; the one makes free, the other casts into prison; the one enables man to enjoy the beauty and harmony of earth, the other causes him to see only the discord and suffering of mortal existence; the one makes man an optimist, the other makes him a pessimist. Faith and fear are the light and darkness of human consciousness. They cannot dwell together because they are opposites and have nothing in common. The one should be cultivated, the other needs to be overcome. The one works out good, and nothing but good, while the other opens the door to that which is evil.

Faith in good is the only effectual remedy for the fear of evil. It is perfectly natural for a man to have faith in that which he believes has power for good, and on the other hand it seems almost impossible for him not to fear that which he believes has power to harm him. Thus it becomes apparent that both faith and fear are the results of belief. A belief may be either intelligent or ignorant, i. e., one may believe in that which really exists, and on the other hand he may believe in the power of that which has no existence in fact. According to the teachings of Christian Science true faith is intelligent because it has its origin in that which is eternally real, while fear is the result of a blind belief in the reality and power of evil. Mortal man fears evil, but one cannot conceive of a righteous person being afraid of that which he believes to be good. The source of all fear is the mortal belief in the reality of evil and the consequent belief that it has power to harm.

It becomes evident that anything which increases one's belief in that of which he is already afraid is only adding fuel to the fire. It is useless to tell a man he must not be afraid unless you can show him, to some extent, why his fear is groundless. His fear may be unreasonable, and probably is, but he must have a reason for changing his belief before he can do so. Fear is a quality or condition of mortal thought and is in no way associated with spiritual consciousness, so the remedy is not more, but less of material belief.

Christian Science is effectual in overcoming fear because it goes to the root of the matter and corrects the error of belief which produces it. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health: "Reason, rightly directed, serves to correct the errors of corporeal sense" (p. 494). Reason can be rightly directed only as it is based upon the true idea of God and His creation. It is evident that one cannot lose his fear of evil so long as he entertains that concept of evil which makes him afraid. Christian Science reasons from the standpoint of the oneness and allness of God and in this manner reveals the falsity of material belief.

The emphatic declaration of John that "All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made," is demonstrable truth and the present result of ordering one's life accordingly is better health and better morals. It cannot be denied that the fear of disease and suffering impairs one's health; the fear of sin lessens his power to resist sin, and the fear of failure invites defeat. The concept of God as the only cause and creator imparts a clear sense of the infinitesimal and omnipresence of God, and this is the foundation of an enlightened faith which destroys fear. If God is the only creator, and all that He has made is good, there is nothing in that which really exists to be afraid of. Then that which is feared has no existence in fact. Fear is over-hung in proportion as this great truth dawns on human consciousness.

Material systems, one and all, contend for the reality and power of the various manifestations of evil and the tendency is to increase fear rather than to diminish it. That which fosters fear cannot inspire faith in good, and so

it is manifest that to think and talk of evil as something is not the way to get rid of evil. One may object to the teaching that evil is neither a power nor an entity, but at the same time he must admit that the less mortals think and talk of evil the better. To think good, and talk good, and do good is always commendable and never leads one into the way of evil. There can be no possible objection to such a course of action; why then object to the practical denial of evil which follows as a necessary conclusion? In other words, why contend for that which occasions fear when one desires to get rid of fear and its effects? Because the teachings of Christian Science are not in accord with the mortal belief in the power and reality of evil, is no reason why one should reject or oppose those teachings.

Would it not be wise to test Christian Science and see whether it is able to accomplish that which it promises?

John declares, "There is no fear in love, but perfect love casteth out fear." The consciousness of God as infinite, ever-present Love is the effectual remedy for all fear. John goes on to say that "He that feareth is not made perfect in love," i. e., has not gained a clear sense of God as Love. Light has power to dispel the darkness, but if the light is excluded the darkness remains. Love destroys fear, but if erroneous belief shuts the door on Love, fear holds sway and men continue in bondage thereto. If one would get rid of his fears he must gain the understanding of Truth, which corrects the errors of human belief and makes it possible for him to experience the healing and saving power of divine Love.

ENGLISH VIEW OF ARBORETUM

THE Arnold arboretum is for nature lovers one of the most prized of the many parkway preserves of Boston. They will therefore find pleasure in the following extract from the bulletin of the Royal Gardens, Kew, recently reprinted entire in the Harvard magazine. The English visitor wrote:

To one who enters the arboretum for the first time the most striking impression received is that of its great beauty of landscape. Only a very small proportion of its area is level, and at several points it swells into bold prominences such as Peters hill, Bussey hill, and Hemlock hill. The last named is, indeed, the most remarkable part of the grounds. It is a steep hill with outcropping rock and almost precipitous on one side, covered with a primeval growth of hemlock—the American name for Tsuga canadensis. Some of the older trees are splendid examples. I measured one over nine feet in girth of trunk. It is a peculiarly fortunate circumstance that this wood should have been preserved to a public body in whose hands its continued existence is assured, for but little of the primeval forest of the New England states remains untouched, and the fact that this tract is almost within the confines of a large city makes it doubly precious. At its northern base a brook finds its exit from the grounds after having traversed them in various phases and makes a charming feature; especially where it has passed through a flowery meadow, the gully it

has worn out fringed with native vegetation, amongst which, at the time I saw it, the elderberry (Sambucus canadensis) made a pretty display. To the top of the sister prominence, Bussey hill, a carriage drive has been made, and from this point a great expanse of beautiful country can be seen, especially the rolling outlines of the Blue hills in the far distance.

Another beautiful feature of the arboretum, and one which makes a special appeal to the Englishman, is the native undergrowth. In place of the lawns and grass which cover so much of the ground in English gardens and parks, there is here a very interesting ground-covering consisting of native plants, amongst which are various species of vaccinium, aster, rubus, goldenrod and asclepias, Baptisia tinctoria, sweet fern and ivy. Very abundant in places—for it has thoroughly naturalized itself—is the European dyer's greenweed (Genista tinctoria), making a gay display in early July. Springing up freely every year amongst this low growth is a crop of seedling oaks and hickories, so numerous that in view of the needs of the exotic trees, they have to be mainly treated as weeds. Professor Sargent finds that this low ground-cover is not only more beautiful and interesting than meadow, but it is also much more favorable to tree growth.

Friendly Books

NO ONE is so busy that he cannot read 30 minutes a day, morning or night, declares Dean Josiah C. Pennington in the Book News Monthly, who goes on to say that association through books is the next thing to association on terms of intimacy with the authors themselves. The books are the best parts of them—the immortal parts—their contributions to the interpretation of life and its problems. The comfort of books is like the comfort of friends—we never turn to them in vain. We learn to know our very hearts by knowing the hearts of others. We learn to understand the present by reading of the past. We learn to look forward intelligently as a result of having looked back intelligently through the writings of great ones of another generation. We learn to appreciate our own blessings by reading of their hardships. We learn to sympathize with our fellows by having their lives interpreted to us by writers who knew how to do it. We learn . . . that the business of life is a larger thing than our business in life, for it includes it. We learn to go to our daily task, not as to a treadmill, where each must walk in steps of exactly the same length, but as to a great opportunity, new every day.

That noble inciter, comforter, Hope! —Goethe.

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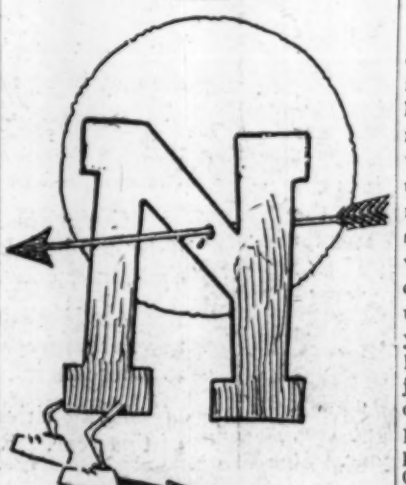
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Said.

Camp Fires

Camping days are here again, and everybody should be up to date in camping methods. The first thing to know is how to make the camp fire. There are many ways to do it, but only a few best ways. The advantages of a stone enclosure for camp cooking are easily recognized. Use flat stones from the brook-side for the foundation; fill the chinks with moist earth. Leave a doorway or draft hole on two sides, and always make use of the hole to the windward when you build your fire. Stones will hold heat for a long while. Soup, flapjacks and fish can be cooked in the pot or the spider on top, while corn and potatoes are roasting in the uneven places on the outside of the stove.—The Christian Herald.

Love much and be content
Trust much and give all;
These the divine intent
Will never fail.

—Baltimore Sun.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 12, 1912

Aftermath of the Dock Strike

THE strike in the London docks is over. The masters have won. After some ten weeks' struggle, the men have gone back on the very terms against which they came out. This, however, is a very different thing to the restoration of peace, and it will require the exercise of the utmost wisdom, combined with unfaltering justice, if the riverside is not to be convulsed in the immediate future by another outbreak, more complete and more determined than the last. There can be no question that the cause of the strike, in this particular instance, was an unjustifiable one, and that the sympathies of the country were alienated from the men at first. It was only when it was seen how severely they were suffering, and with what really extraordinary patience the suffering was being borne, that the public came financially to their assistance. Even then, the assistance was quite inadequate to the necessity, and it will be months before the riverside returns to anything approaching its normal condition.

As the strike continued, questions which had never been raised at its inception were introduced, and the intricacies of the dispute made a dispassionate judgment beyond words difficult. Of the many critics who daily gave their opinions on the subject, a vast number were guided purely by their political prejudices, on either side, and very few had attempted to master the difficulties of the situation. The fact which perhaps emerges with the greatest clearness from the struggle is the failure of the general strike. This does not mean that the general strike has been tried and found wanting, and that that argument of syndicalism is discredited. But it does mean that the general strike has been proved not so easy to engineer as many of the workers thought, and that, after attempts have been made to put it into force upon more than one occasion, those concerned have discovered that, besides a direct action, it has an inverse action, with the result that they become more cautious in resorting to it. Mr. Henderson, a recent chairman of the Labor party, gave his opinion deliberately in favor of the attempt to secure an improvement in the conditions of labor by the old trades union principle of recognition, and declared that, in his experience, this had done more than all the strikes he had ever known. This judgment has been taken violent exception to in one of the Labor organs, but when the Labor party opens its ranks for internecine disputes the best interests of the workers are not likely to be served.

No dispassionate thinker really imagines that the interests, either of the capitalists or of the labor men would be best served by a convulsion. Economic convulsions are only too easy to produce, but the effects are far-reaching, and result from causes which do not always prove to be controllable. A strike on the Thames may mean the withdrawal of commerce to another port, and that port is not necessarily in England. What is termed the solidarity of labor is no more a realized fact than the solidarity of capital; as a matter of fact, it is much less so. There are international "blacklegs," just as there are local ones, and it might be found that the workers in the great ports of the continent, in spite of all their protests in the labor press, were just as eager to seize the trade of London as the "blacklegs" on the banks of the Thames were to obtain the places of the men on strike. In these circumstances, the leaders of the Labor party, not less than the representatives of the masters, might learn that it is their united interest so to arrange matters that the gradual evolution of progress may bring about those conditions which all people express themselves as desirous of seeing, but which everybody is afraid will be seen at their expense.

CITIZENS of East Boston are demanding that some share of the city's expenditure for parks and recreation grounds be given to that congested district. They have said this in a way that the city council and the mayor cannot ignore, and after a manner that recalls the uprisings of the people in the revolution. East Boston is not what it used to be from a society standpoint. The houses in which sea captains and merchants used to live in splendor or substantial comfort are now transformed into tenements, with a much higher average of occupants per room than of yore. Altered economic and industrial conditions, exodus of old and invasion of new races, have transformed the region, but made it none the less a section of the city with all its rights to a square deal unimpaired.

The same conditions that led the city to give the North End a park, a bathing beach, and outing places for its swarms of children, exist across the harbor; and it is time that something was done. With the fine waterfront it should be possible to try, for the first time in Boston, the experiment of a large recreation pier such as other cities have developed with success. There are always the elderly or the very young to whom, for various reasons the publicity and promiscuity of the beach are not possible, who nevertheless can profit by the facilities afforded by a broad, spacious pier jutting out into the harbor.

Not the least admirable feature of this sectional revolt against neglect, and insistence on equality of treatment, has been its unifying effect upon the people and their leaders, political and ethical. With definite social uplift ends in view a variety of persons, differing much on other matters, have been drawn somewhat closer together.

Skyscraper Cars for New York

NEW YORK CITY seems to be making real and rapid headway in street railway car improvement. The stepless car on Broadway has stood the test of criticism. It is the most convenient and comfortable vehicle the public has yet been called upon to use on urban trolley lines. Its convenience and comfort, however, are, in a measure, counterbalanced by its lack of adequate capacity. This is a common fault of city street cars.

They are too easily crowded. Many must hang on straps while others sit. Street cars, for obvious reasons, cannot be made longer or wider than they are at present. They can, however, where they have plenty of head room, be built higher. It has been done before. Double-deck cars are in general use abroad. They have been in use in American cities at intervals in the past; how-

ever, the need was not formerly so great for the upper deck, and the inducement for using it was not so pressing. Built upon the improved base of the modern trolley car, the second story, in ordinary circumstances, should be even more desirable than the first.

Beginning this week a double-decker of the stepless type will be put into commission on Broadway for service between the Battery and Fifty-ninth street. It will have seating accommodations for eighty-eight persons. As in the present stepless car, the passenger enters by a middle door, pays his fare, and, if he chooses, mounts to the roof. This deck will be inclosed with glass windows which in summer may be removed. Good aisle space is reserved. There are no cross seats save at the ends. One may move in or out easily. The cars will be joltless, as well as stepless and strapless. Every device that is known for insuring the safety of the passenger, such as automatic brakes and automatic door-closing, is attached to the new vehicle.

One is naturally led to wonder if further improvements shall not be made along this line until one may leave the second-story street car for elevated sidewalks that lead to the second stories of the shops. Everything is going up, from prices to skyscrapers, and now the trolley cars begin to exhibit the general tendency. If two stories, it may be asked, why not three stories? One might almost imagine unlimited stories if the cars could be braced by side rails supported from the skyscraping buildings. Considering the general conditions in the street where the new cars are to operate, one might almost fancy himself some day boarding a stepless skyscraper trolley car that will glide along between the skyscraper buildings, giving denizens of each floor opportunity to travel up or down town without disturbing other floors or crowding down into the street itself.

Fine Art of Potato Growing

TAKING potatoes to Maine and telling the people of Maine about the good points of potato culture may be likened, on the one hand, to carrying coals to Newcastle; on the other, to painting the lily. Nevertheless, both of these things have been done, and that quite recently. Eugene H. Grubb is the name of the man who undertook to show the Maine potato-growers that while they undoubtedly know a lot of things about the culture of the tuber, they have still a lot of things to learn. Not being a particularly stiff-necked people, but, rather, quite amenable to good counsel, the Maine folk have listened, and it is said that they have been well repaid for the time they have given to what seemed to many of them at first unnecessary instruction.

Mr. Grubb came all the way from Colorado to New England that he might personally propagate his theories with relation to the potato. He had already assisted in writing a book on the subject. He had already lectured on the subject. He is an earnest and enthusiastic friend of the vegetable. He goes so far as to say that the potato is of far more value to the human race when cooked and served, whether it be boiled, baked, mashed, or French-fried, than bread. On his Colorado farm, so he told the Maine farmers, he habitually raises 380 bushels of potatoes to the acre. In Germany the average production is slightly over 200 bushels, while in the United States it is but 86. This is just the point. The average in Aroostook county, Maine, is much higher than this, but what Mr. Grubb is striving for is to make two potatoes grow where only one grew before.

Here and there in his travels, Mr. Grubb met with people who were inclined to be skeptical. They could not believe that potato production is wholly or largely dependent upon cultivation; they preferred to believe that soil had most to do with it. Yet Mr. Grubb was able to show them that the poorest soil in many parts of Europe, by skilful farming is made to produce more than the richest soil in America produces under unskilful cultivation. There is no lack of evidence in these days to support him in the contention that the state of Maine, much as it is doing in this line, is only getting out of its fields a portion of the potato yield to which it is entitled. One of the great defects in American farming in general—one of the most potent causes of food scarcity and high living cost—is contentment with an insufficient yield. The farmers and gardeners of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany and other European countries are raising more to the acre than the farmers and gardeners of America, as a rule, who are cultivating the richest virgin soil of the continent. The Europeans know how. They know how because they have listened to men like Eugene H. Grubb.

THE individual citizen finds it quite convenient to lay the blame for abuses in the political management of his community upon the laws or upon existing methods of local government, but he should take a very large part of it upon his own shoulders. Whatever may be said for the initiative, the referendum, the recall, or for commission government, truth and candor compel the admission that no one of them, nor all of them combined, will assure good government to a community handicapped by a neglectful or indifferent electorate. The means are at hand in every American city whereby graft, corruption and incompetence may be crushed out and prevented from reappearing. There is not so much need of new laws or more laws, or of revolution in governmental methods, as there is of a more conscientious, more scrupulous, more dutiful citizenship. The better element of every community may rule, if it is determined to do so.

CANADA'S western wheat yield is estimated at 208,000,000 bushels. The value of it will be, in round figures, about that many dollars. Is it any wonder that the Dominion is looking for larger outlets?

TASTES differ. Complaint is made that China is without political organization of any kind. In the United States strenuous efforts are now being made to eliminate political organization of every kind.

NATION-WIDE woman suffrage seems to be so near at hand that general recognition of the fact scarcely creates a ripple. Yet few things appeared to be less possible a few years ago.

GOVERNOR WILSON says he will never read another speech again if he can help it. And yet it is difficult to see how his last speech could have been better if delivered extemporaneously.

AN English language congress has been proposed, and it is safe to say that most English-speaking people have some private views as to where its influence might be valuable.

LAKE cities are congratulating themselves on the water traffic of this year. River cities will not always be denied this privilege.

FROM all accounts, the esteem in which Miss Jane Addams is held in Chicago is entirely non-partizan.

Vitality of Archery

MEN and women from all sections of the United States will gather tomorrow in the Stadium at Cambridge to test their skill in archery, a practise that originated in "the mists of antiquity." References to the use of bow and arrow dot the literatures of Egypt, Greece, Israel, Rome and medieval Europe though reliance upon archers as fighters in time of war was greatest among Asiatics and primitive Americans rather than Europeans. Even as late as 1860 the Chinese ventured to fight with bows and such weapons against men with guns, and Americans ruling in the Philippines since 1898 have been taught that the flying barb still has its sting.

Of course, even when archery, prior to the days of gunpowder, universally had its military uses, it also was encouraged as a sport, for obvious reasons. Gentleman or servant practising the pastime trained himself for coming war. With supersession of bow by gun as a weapon, archery as a sport also waned. But it never ceased, and it is to demonstrate that fact, as well as to enjoy the zest of competition, that archers gather tomorrow in the great amphitheater where such comparatively modern sports as football are wont to be played before great assemblies. This gathering will not be so widely patronized. Archery makes its appeal to the few and not to the many. It calls for a true eye and not a weighty frame. Its very antiquity and its association with past civilizations and literatures make it liked by literati, artists and the like, as well as lovers of nature and out-of-door life. Of such are most of those devotees who twang the bow and watch the flight of arrows toward targets. But it also is a sport making its appeal to the man of affairs seeking diversion with a form of not over strenuous rivalry. Of such there also are some among those who call themselves bowmen, or as the Greeks would have said, toxophilites.

Useful Hint From the Antipodes

MANY good things have come to its older sisters from the youngest of the continents. Australia has been fruitful in experiment. Its innovations in politics and economics, sometimes spurned at first, are frequently accepted later. However people may differ as to some of them, there is but one opinion, and that a favorable one, with respect to others. The United States, for instance, owes a deep debt of gratitude to Australia for the ballot that bears its name. And now comes the youthful commonwealth with a hint in parliamentary procedure that may be considered with profit by practically all the older nations of the earth. The Dominion of Canada was among the first to hear of this latest proposal, and among the first to take it seriously. Touching upon it, the Montreal Star says: "The commonwealth Parliament is a young body, even by comparison with our own somewhat brief experience, but it seems to be ready to learn." Not only is it ready to learn, but it is ready and willing to teach.

What the commonwealth Parliament has done is to set a time limit upon speechmaking. Sixty-five minutes will henceforth be allowed in that body for an ordinary speech; in certain special cases ninety-five minutes will be granted. The Star adds: "We do not suppose that there are any worse sinners in Melbourne than in Ottawa." In all probability there are no worse "sinners" in either place than in Washington or in London. In fact, the practise of taking too much time in legislative assemblies is not peculiar to any of the capitals of the world, great or small. It is not going too far to say that there is too much talk in all of them, too great consumption of valuable time in talk, too great a volume of unimportant and useless talk.

Ordinarily any man in any parliamentary body should be able to say all he has to say on any one subject inside of an hour. There are times, as in discussing supply measures, or in very important debates, when this might reasonably be extended. But the time of legislative bodies is not usually frittered away in listening to speeches delivered in such cases. Most of the time is wasted in listening to speeches that are mere outbursts of irrelevant oratory. Democratic nations should be more solicitous of preserving liberty of speech and freedom and latitude of debate than of curbing them, but the cutting down of the time given over to speechmaking in legislative bodies will involve no loss to popular government that cannot be borne easily or that will not be borne gladly. The Parliament of the commonwealth of Australia has made a rule that will sooner or later be universally adopted. It will be surprising, as matters are going, if it be not soon improved upon. The ordinary speech, for instance, might as well be cut down to fifteen minutes, while all limitations might be removed from the speech that is extraordinary. There are not many of the latter.

IT HAS been apparent for some time past that the present secretary of the interior, Mr. Fisher, with his clear memory of the baneful effects on Chicago's life of monopoly in a field where it has no place, was using his official influence to protect public interests. He showed his hand in Alaska as soon as he took the place too long held by Mr. Ballinger; he has further demonstrated his opposition to greedy capitalists by his restrictions put upon water-power rights; and now comes his sensible proposition that the federal government retain full title to fuel lands, lease the same to cities and towns, and permit collective operation of sources of coal supply. Thus he would protect the great region of the interior and West from that subjection to vested interests in the form of coal lands which the eastern section of the country so long has had to endure.

A community leasing its own fuel supply from the nation and operating the same, need do nothing more than start the project to put an end to conditions that local coal dealers may deprecate as much as any one and yet be powerless to alter under present conditions of business. The very fact that the community may mine, transport and vend fuel at a rate somewhere near the cost of the transaction must reduce competitors' charges that are based on monopoly rights and often on capitalization that is grossly watered. On the other hand the federal government will have an income from a new source, one that seems beyond criticism from the ethical standpoint, which is more than can be said of considerable of the products of present internal revenue and foreign import taxes.

It would seem that all of the short weights were not eliminated in the last crusade, and this offers an excellent reason for the inauguration of another one.

Nation and City Fuel Policy